

The Greatest
Bargains in
Dry Goods

is at

THE
PEOPLE'S
STORE.

The Only Place in East Liverpool
to Secure Good Goods at Low Prices.

* 54-inch Table Linen, 12½c; 54-inch
Turkey Damask, 14c; 6 Linen Towels
for 25c; 3 Bath Towels for 25c; 3 fine
Toilet Towels for 25c; Challies for 3½c;
Organdies for 3½c; Gingham for 5c;
Infants' Bonnets, 10c each; Ladies' Un-
derwear 5c a piece.

A General Reduction in every de-
partment. Where you see the crowd
you see the bargains. This is at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Fifth and Diamond.

Three Entrances. H. E. PORTER.

We are Busily
Engaged in Clean-
ing Up,
AUGUST BARGAINS.

Preparatory to
opening our Fall
Campaign.

WE are cleaning up everything in the
line of Summer Goods, preparatory to
opening our Fall Campaign.

At 9 cents a yard, in our Wash Goods de-
partment, you get your choice of a line of
Wash Goods that formerly sold from 15c to
25c a yard. This is only one of many bar-
gains to be had in every department.

One dollar easily buys two dollars' worth
of Summer Dry Goods. It will pay you to
come around and see what we are offering.
This will be our last call on Summer Goods.

New Fall Dress Goods

Are being received daily, and we invite you
to call and get posted in the new styles.
When you get ready to buy, we know where
you will buy your new fall dress; it will be at

The Boston Store,

A. S. YOUNG, 138 and 140 Fifth Street.
East Liverpool, Ohio.

GEN. BUSHNELL'S VISIT TO EAST LIVERPOOL

BUSHNELL'S BIG BOOM

The Governor Was Received
With Open Arms.

IT WAS A SPLENDID GREETING

The Rain Storm Cut Down the Size of the
Marching Column, but the People
Turned Out In Large Numbers—Splendid
Addresses by Distinguished Guests.

Throwing partisanship to the winds,
and remembering only that General Asa
S. Bushnell is governor of Ohio, the
people greeted him last evening in a way
that he will not soon forget, in a man-
ner that he will remember and cherish
as long as he is permitted to live.

The heavy rain early in the evening
caused general regret throughout the
city. It was intended that the parade
would be one of the leading features of
the occasion, and universal disappoint-
ment was expressed when it was found
that the line of march could not be fully
covered. Some of the more enthusiastic
spirits, however, decided that the procession
would move, and move it did.

After the return from the country
Governor Bushnell was entertained at
dinner by Colonel and Mrs. Taylor, and
there received a number of callers at the
handsome home on Sixth street.
The first to put in an appearance were
the Grand Army boys. They are getting
too old to march a long distance so they
walked from their hall to Sixth street
where each veteran was introduced to the
distinguished gentleman. He gave each
a hearty handshake, and they gave
way to the crowd. The parade mean-
time had been forming, and moved in
the following order:

Haines band.
Company E.
East Liverpool McKinley club.
Wellsville McKinley club.
Drum corps.
East Liverpool Athletic club.

When the column arrived at the Tay-
lor residence at 9 o'clock the band
marched into the yard, the soldiers
took their position on the lawn, and the
2,500 spectators who had braved the
damp crowded as closely as possible to
hear what the governor would say. Mr.
J. H. Brookes, on behalf of the people,
welcomed the governor. Mr. Brookes
said:

"Governor Bushnell—The rain has
fallen and in a measure cooled the at-
mosphere, but it can be readily seen
that it has not cooled our enthusiasm.
Situated as we are in the corner of this
great state, with West Virginia very
near us and Pennsylvania scarce two
miles away, we are out of the traveled
track, and so when we acknowledge the
honored presence of our governor we ap-
preciate that he is not here by accident,
but by invitation to meet us and get bet-
ter acquainted." Ohio's product is in de-
mand. It always has been and it always
will be. We produce here a good article,
whether it be agricultural, mechanical
or intellectual. Ohio has many great
men, but we love to honor those the
more who, like yourself, have risen from
humble homes and parentage. We think
more of this class than of any other. It
is rich in jurists, such as Salmon P.
Chase; it is no mean place that can pro-
duce soldiers like the great, silent com-
mander, Gen. U. S. Grant; we are
proud to boast such statesmen as For-
aker, Garfield, Campbell, Sherman,
Bushnell and McKinley. Not in public
life alone does Ohio shine, but there is
the church. The annual conference of
the Methodist Episcopal church had the
good sense to make two Ohio men
bishops. We have accorded to us two
United States senators, but if all the
senators who owe their origin to Ohio
were counted we would have a dozen
more. And so it can ever be said of
Ohio's sons. They occupy positions of
trust everywhere. From her bosom has
sprung so many men who have been
elevated to the highest position within
the gift of the American people that she
can justly claim to be the mother of
presidents. This is not a political meet-
ing, Governor Bushnell, but a meeting
in your honor, but I believe I will be
pardoned when I say that when the
great storm of threatened repudiation is
thundering and about to break upon the
country, and America is looking for a
deliverer, all eyes are turned upon Ohio.
We regret the demands upon your time
do not allow you to stay with us longer.
We would do you even greater honor,
show you our great potteries and take
you into our homes, but since a longer
visit is denied us we corked up our
enthusiasm and let it ex-
plode at once. We trust we have
shown the high esteem in which
we hold you. This is a personal and
not a political assemblage. I trust that
you will feel when we take you by the
hand that the heart goes with the hand,
and the good results of this brief visit

will be seen in years to come. Ladies
and gentlemen I introduce to you our
governor."

Mr. Brookes was loudly cheered at
several points in his address, and when
reference was made to Major McKinley
as the deliverer the crowd shouted itself
hoarse, and the governor joined in the
applause by waving his handkerchief. In
reply to Mr. Brookes, Governor Bushnell
said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Fellow Citizens of East Liverpool—I do
not know that I can make you all hear,
but I will endeavor to speak so that all
can know what I say. This demonstra-
tion is ample evidence of your high re-
spect for the high office of governor of
Ohio. I can't take this greeting alto-
gether as a personal compliment, but
know you came here out of respect for
your governor. Whatever there is for
me I thank you for myself, and what-
ever there is for the high office I thank
you for the state. I have often heard of
your city, its people and your industry,
but I have never been privileged to meet
you, to meet so many good people too.
I agree with the chairman in what he
said of the great men of Ohio. It has
produced jurists, soldiers and statesmen,
and when we remember that it produced
one-eighth of the Union army we have
just cause to be proud of our state. Its
population is made up of farmers, me-
chanics, merchants and professional
men of a high order. But little over an
hundred years ago it was formed into a

"Now that new issues have sprung up
it seems to me that the plain duty of
every citizen is to examine well, study
well, get all the information you can,
and then act so that the action will be
to the best interests of the whole people.
I think what we most need in Ohio is
that all the people who want employ-
ment shall be employed at fair wages.
Let the industries of Ohio be put in
operation, and we will all have the pros-
perity we seek and pray for. It is our
duty to inform ourselves as to what will
bring about this desired result. Let it
always be said that our noble state is
foremost, not in those so-called reforms,
but foremost in those reforms that will
bring about a higher and better citizen-
ship to the end that she may always be
as she is now, the greatest and grandest
of all the states of the Union."

"It is not for me to continue, you
have been kind to stand this long. I
am glad I came. Our chairman was
right when he said I did not come by
accident, for if I hadn't promised I
should not be here now. There were
other engagements, but I promised to
come, and when I make a promise to
Columbiana county I want to keep that
promise as faithfully as Columbiana has
kept her promise to me."

"Your chairman asked me to come
often, and I can only reply nothing
would give me greater pleasure. I hope
this year will be to you all a prosperous
and happy one, and that many succeed-
ing years will come bringing happiness,

ment. Let the venter lose that faith
and I could only buy one-half as much
with the five silver dollars as with the
equal number of dollars in gold. It is
necessary to stand and defend our cur-
rency as we defended the old flag when
it was assailed." Here Mr. Evans fin-
ished with a graceful acknowledgment
for attention and applause, but his sound
sense and easy manner had interested
the crowd, and shouts of "Go on," "Go
on," were heard on every hand. He
was firm, however, and after saying
that at some other time he would discuss
the matter, he returned to his seat, and
the audience applauded until Mr. Charles
A. Galbreath, state librarian, was intro-
duced. Mr. Galbreath said:

"Fellow Citizens of East Liverpool—I
am indeed glad to be here. In the
midst of new and varied labors I have
looked forward with pleasant antici-
pation to this visit. I am not personally
acquainted with you all, but thanks to
the local press I am not entirely un-
known. I am proud to come with the
genial governor of our state to this com-
munity of thrift, enterprise and marvel-
ous growth, far famed for the manu-
facture of high grade pottery and Re-
publicans and stalwart Democrats. This
is not a partisan gathering, for Repub-
licans, Democrats and Populists are
here. I need not tell you after the gov-
ernor's address that this call is appreci-
ated. Though some may differ with
him in politics it shows a high regard
for his honored presence. Those who

HAPPY HARVEST HOME

Thousands Were at the Town-
ship Line Picnic.

GOOD SPEECHES, GOOD DINNERS

The Farmers and Their Friends and Many
From the Towns and Cities of the County
Joined in the Great Event—The Prisoners
of War Took Part.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Town-
ship Line club was celebrated at Smith's
grove yesterday, and was a veritable
season of delight, a time of genuine
pleasure, the fates being propitious and
the weather favorable.

For sixteen years have the farmers of
Columbiana county been wont to assem-
ble at this delightful grove, accompan-
ied by their friends and acquaintances,
and open house has been the order of
the day, everyone receiving a cordial,
heartily welcome. Hon. Wm. McKin-
ley is a member of the club, he owning
farming land in the county. Disorder
and trouble are unknown features at
these gatherings, and the attempt to
indulge in reprehensible conduct would
be put down with a strong hand. The
gatherings are nonpartisan, politics be-
ing excluded, the idea of the members
being an annual social jubilee by and
through which friendships may be re-
newed and kept alive and the farming
interests receive needed attention and
care. There they sing the harvest
home and rejoice in the abundant crops
of garnered grain.

As early as 9 o'clock yesterday morn-
ing the people began to assemble. They
came on foot and on horseback and in
vehicles of every known description.
Wheelmen were there in full force, and
quite a number of lady wheelers were
in attendance from East Liverpool, Lis-
bon, Wellsville, and all other villages
and towns of the county. The old sol-
dier was there in large number, and
many ex-prisoners of war made their
presence known, eager and willing to
partake of the royal feast furnished
them by willing hands, and fully
able with their appetites to make
amends for the days when they were ex-
tremely short of rations while sojourning
in Andersonville, Florence, Libby,
Castle Thunder, Crow's Tobacco ware-
house, or Belle Isle. The Girls' band
were there, and at intervals their merry
music won them hearty applause.

The press was strongly represented,
and the newspaper men were royally en-
tertained, the committee appointed to
take care of them attending to their
duty in a highly gratifying manner.

The speakers' stand was tastefully
draped in evergreen and folds of Old
Glory added to the pleasant effect. W.
S. Smith, president of the association,
was master of ceremonies. Governor
Bushnell did not arrive until afternoon,
and Reverend Calhoun, of Yellow Creek,
opened the meeting with prayer at 11:
30. He asked God's blessing upon every
individual present, as well as the Nation
at large, thanking God for His good-
ness in showering blessings upon the
great land, the very best and happiest
on God's footstool.

The chairman announced Mrs. J. R.
Warner, Mr. W. K. George, Mrs. Wm.
H. D. Rhodes, Mrs. Josie E. Hastings,
Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. J. C. McIn-
tosh as vice presidents from among the
ladies; and G. Anderson, Alex. John-
son, S. B. Chamberlain, Job Reeder,
Chris Boyce, Philander Gaston, Stephen
Hickman, James McIntosh and Samuel
Morris to act in the same capacity for
the gentlemen.

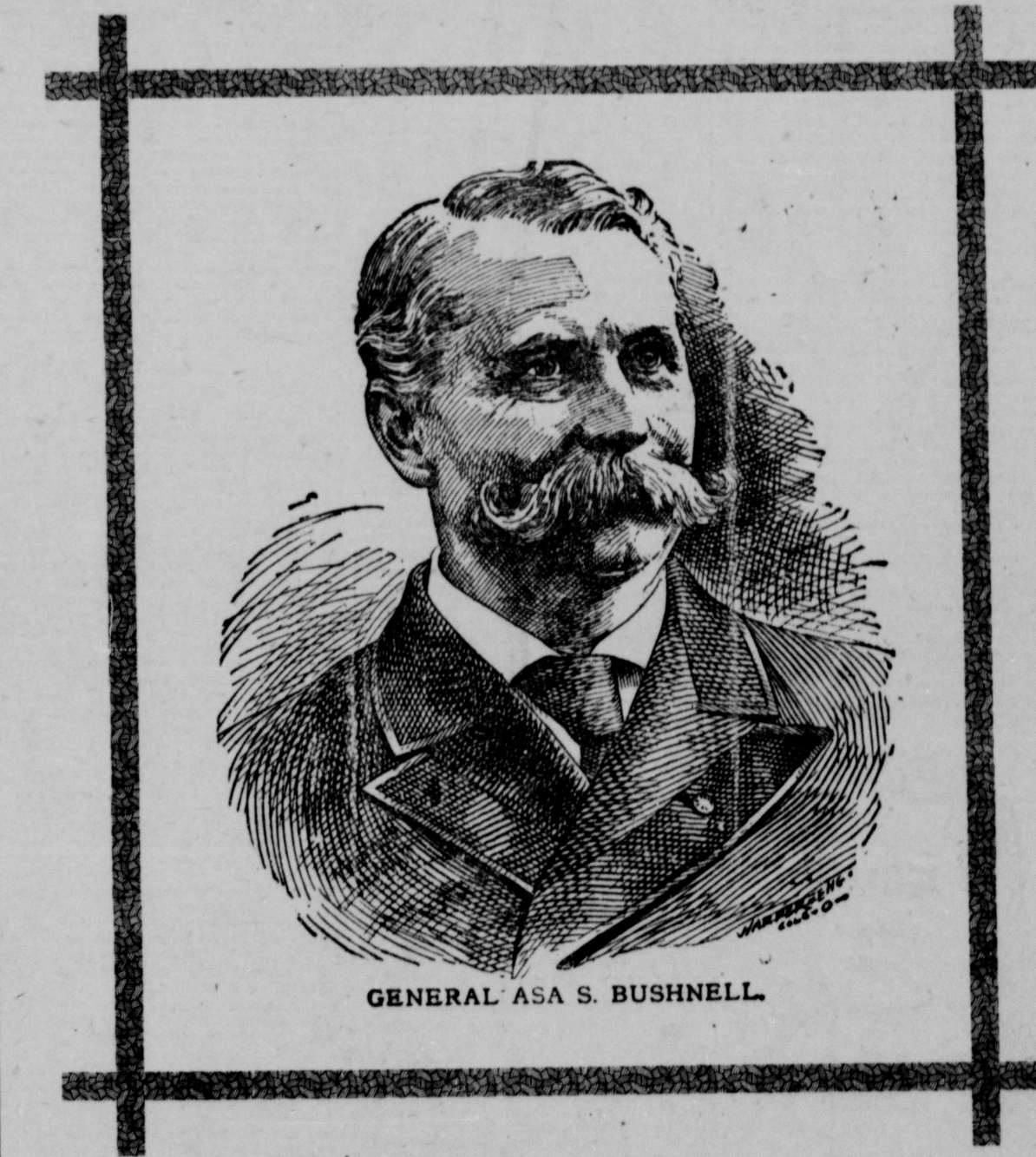
Chairman Smith then made his ad-
dress of welcome, explaining that it
was a good thing for them to be there,
and giving the history of the club. He
showed how the day had gone by when
farmers could be styled pumpkin rollers
and hayseeds, and was sorry the gov-
ernor had missed the great treat of hear-
ing his address by being absent.

The old prisoners were then given the
program, and interesting addresses were
made by J. E. Bowers and George M.
Connell, the latter gentleman vividly
portraying life in Andersonville. Cap-
tain Palmer also spoke.

W. S. Potts was the next
speaker, and was loudly ap-
plauded for his splendid effort,
and he was followed by Professor Gal-
breath, who delivered a scholarly ora-
tion, filled to the brim with good things
of a high order. When the applause
had died out Chairman Smith intro-
duced Governor Bushnell, and after the
splendid ovation ended, that gentleman
said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends of Columbiana county—It is a
great pleasure to be here today. I will
try and speak loud enough for even those
boys to hear me, and if they don't they

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.



GENERAL ASA S. BUSHNELL.

state, and how can it help but be pros-
perous with its loyal, patriotic people?
Ohio has more farms than any other
state in the Union. There are probably
few farmers here tonight, but we all
know that without the farmer there
can be no prosperity. We need me-
chanics, merchants and profession-
als, but we need the farmer too. If
Ohio has more farms, it is but right to
believe it has more farmers. There
may be more mechanics in other states,
but no state has any better. Now it is
a great honor to be the chief executive
of such a state. I appreciate it, and
Columbiana is as much responsible for it
as any county in the state. I can't be
otherwise than proud of her for the
vote she gave me last November. I
have never before thanked you for that
kindness, and I take the opportunity
now. I thank you all for this reception.
I can't take the honor to myself, I am
not worthy of it. This is a wonderful
gathering. I was told by my good
friend, Colonel Taylor, that a few
friends would be here. Well you have
come, a whole multitude. Why in other
places they could not bring such an
audience if it had been posted for two
weeks. I have always known many
good things of you, but now I know I did
not know the half of them. I want to
thank you regardless of political
affiliations for this reception, for I want
to be the governor of the whole people
of Ohio.

peace and prosperity."

The applause which marked the close
of the governor's address was loud and
long, and he smiled in appreciation as
he gave way to Hon. Taliesin Evans, the
officer of the tariff league now in the
city who spoke as follows:

"My Countrymen and Fellow Citizens
—I am delighted to be present with you
this evening and join you in this recep-
tion. I am more than pleased because
I heard a few minutes ago that your dis-
tinguished guest and myself were born
within two miles of each other. I would
not spoil the good things your chairman
said when he referred to the illustrious
men born in Ohio, but Ohio is not re-
sponsible for Governor Bushnell al-
though it has developed him well. I
shall be glad to report in the Empire
state that Ohio is proud of its governor."

"This is my first visit to your beautiful
city, and when I saw those peculiarly
shaped chimneys I asked myself what
produced them? Why are they here?
You all know what built them, and I
venture to say you will all act so as to
retain them in the future. I think this
is not touching upon a political question,
but the integrity of our country is as-
sailed. If I take five silver dollars in
my left hand and five gold dollars in
my right hand I know the commer-
cial value of the left is but
half the value of the right hand,
and its purchasing power depends upon
the faith of the venter in the govern-

are in position to know unite in saying
that the present state administration is
progressive and business like. They tell
us that Li Hong Chang is the happiest
statesman in the world. While he may
be a more striking personage in his
peacock feather and yellow jacket than is
the governor he can't be more happy.
I want to tell you that the governor
bears acquaintance. The more you
know of him the more you realize that
under his jacket, though it be not yellow,
a big heart beats in sympathy for all
mankind and overflows his face with
sunshine perenial. Eminent political
position should only be attained through
representative citizenship. The man
who comes in contact with the people is
best fitted to represent and save them.
Such a man is Governor Bushnell—
farmer boy, clerk, merchant, manufac-
turer. The friend of labor and of capital,
the faithful servant of the state, and a
tower of strength for his party he is
worthy the high honor he wears. This is
a remarkable demonstration, and only
East Liverpool could give it. Ladies
and gentlemen, I bid you good night."

When the applause had ended Gov-
ernor Bushnell expressed a desire to
shake hands with such as desired to
meet him, and immediately there was a
rush. The crowd pressed forward, the
governor had a good word for all, and
one of the most pleasant occasions in
the history of East Liverpool came to an
end. The governor left for Columbus
this morning.

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Throwing partisanship to the winds, and remembering only that General Asa S. Bushnell is governor of Ohio the people greeted him last evening in a way that he will not soon forget, in a manner that he will remember and cherish as long as he is permitted to live.

The heavy rain early in the evening caused general regret throughout the city. It was intended that the parade would be one of the leading features of the occasion, and universal disappointment was expressed when it was found that the line of march could not be fully covered. Some of the more enthusiastic spirits, however, decided that the procession would move, and move it did.

After the return from the country Governor Bushnell was entertained at dinner by Colonel and Mrs. Taylor, and there received a number of callers at the handsome home on Sixth street. The first to put in an appearance were the Grand Army boys. They are getting too old to march a long distance so they walked from their hall to Sixth street where each veteran was introduced to the distinguished gentleman. He gave each a hearty handshake, and they gave way to the crowd. The parade meantime had been forming, and moved in the following order:

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When the column arrived at the Taylor residence at 9 o'clock the band marched into the yard, the soldiers took their position on the lawn, and the 2,500 spectators who had braved the damp crowded as closely as possible to hear what the governor would say. Mr. J. H. Brookes, on behalf of the people, welcomed the governor. Mr. Brookes said:

"Governor Bushnell—The rain has fallen and in a measure cooled the atmosphere, but it can be readily seen that it has not cooled our enthusiasm. Situated as we are in the corner of this great state, with West Virginia very near us and Pennsylvania scarce two miles away, we are out of the traveled track, and so when we acknowledge the honored presence of our governor we appreciate that he is not here by accident, but by invitation to meet us and get better acquainted. Ohio's product is in demand. It always has been and it always will be. We produce here a good article, whether it be agricultural, mechanical or intellectual. Ohio has many great men, but we love to honor those the more who, like yourself, have risen from humble homes and parentage. We think more of this class than of any other. It is rich in jurists, such as Salmon P. Chase; it is no mean place that can produce soldiers like the great, silent commander, Gen. U. S. Grant; we are proud to boast such statesmen as Foraker, Garfield, Campbell, Sherman, Bushnell and McKinley. Not in public life alone does Ohio shine, but there is the church. The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church had the good sense to make two Ohio men bishops. We have accorded to us two United States senators, but if all the senators who owe their origin to Ohio were counted we would have a dozen more. And so it can ever be said of Ohio's sons. They occupy positions of trust everywhere. From her bosom has sprung so many men who have been elevated to the highest position within the gift of the American people that she can justly claim to be the mother of presidents. This is not a political meeting, Governor Bushnell, but a meeting in your honor, but I believe I will be pardoned when I say that when the great storm of threatened repudiation is thundering and about to break upon the country, and America is looking for a deliverer, all eyes are turned upon Ohio. We regret the demands upon your time do not allow you to stay with us longer. We would do you even greater honor, show you our great potteries and take you into our homes, but since a longer visit is denied us we coked up our enthusiasm and let it explode at once. We trust we have shown the high esteem in which we hold you. This is a personal and not a political assemblage. I trust that you will feel when we take you by the hand that the heart goes with the hand, and the good results of this brief visit

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Mr. Brookes was loudly cheered at several points in his address, and when reference was made to Major McKinley as the deliverer the crowd shouted itself hoarse, and the governor joined in the applause by waving his handkerchief. In reply to Mr. Brookes, Governor Bushnell said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens of East Liverpool—I do not know that I can make you all hear, but I will endeavor to speak so that all can know what I say. This demonstration is ample evidence of your high respect for the high office of governor of Ohio. I can't take this greeting altogether as a personal compliment, but know you came here out of respect for your governor. Whatever there is for me I thank you for myself, and whatever there is for the high office I thank you for the state. I have often heard of your city, its people and your industry, but I have never been privileged to meet you, to meet so many good people too. I agree with the chairman in what he said of the great men of Ohio. It has produced jurists, soldiers and statesmen, and when we remember that it produced one-eighth of the Union army we have just cause to be proud of our state. Its population is made up of farmers, mechanics, merchants and professional men of a high order. But little over an hundred years ago it was formed into a

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"Fellow Citizens of East Liverpool—I am indeed glad to be here. In the midst of new and varied labors I have looked forward with pleasant anticipation to this visit. I am not personally acquainted with you all, but thanks to the local press I am not entirely unknown. I am proud to come with the genial governor of our state to this community of thrift, enterprise and marvelous growth, far famed for the manufacture of high grade pottery and Republicans and stalwart Democrats. This is not a partisan gathering, for Republicans, Democrats and Populists are here. I need not tell you after the governor's address that this call is appreciated. Though some may differ with him in politics it shows a high regard for his honored presence. Those who

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The sixteenth anniversary of the Township Line club was celebrated at Smith's grove yesterday, and was a veritable season of delight, a time of genuine pleasure, the fates being propitious and the weather favorable.

For sixteen years have the farmers of Columbiana county been wont to assemble at this delightful grove, accompanied by their friends and acquaintances, and open house has been the order of the day, everyone receiving a cordial, hearty welcome. Hon. Wm. McKinley is a member of the club, he owning farming land in the county. Disorder and trouble are unknown features at these gatherings, and the attempt to indulge in reprehensible conduct would be put down with a strong hand. The gatherings are nonpartisan, politics being excluded, the idea of the members being an annual social jubilee by and through which friendships may be renewed and kept alive and the farming interests receive needed attention and care. There they sing the harvest home and rejoice in the abundant crops of garnered grain.

As early as 9 o'clock yesterday morning the people began to assemble. They came on foot and on horseback and in vehicles of every known description. Wheelmen were there in full force, and quite a number of lady wheelers were in attendance from East Liverpool, Lisbon, Wellsville, and all other villages and towns of the county. The old soldier was there in large number, and many ex-prisoners of war made their presence known, eager and willing to partake of the royal feast furnished them by willing hands, and fully able with their appetites to make amends for the days when they were extremely short of rations while sojourning in Andersonville, Florence, Libby, Castle Thunder, Crew's Tobacco warehouse, or Belle Isle. The Girls' band were there, and at intervals their merry music won them hearty applause.

The press was strongly represented, and the newspaper men were royally entertained, the committee appointed to take care of them attending to their duty in a highly gratifying manner. The speakers' stand was tastefully draped in evergreen and folds of Old Glory added to the pleasant effect. W. S. Smith, president of the association, was master of ceremonies. Governor Bushnell did not arrive until afternoon, and Reverend Calhoun, of Yellow Creek, opened the meeting with prayer at 11:30. He asked God's blessing upon every individual present, as well as the Nation at large, thanking God for His goodness in showering blessings upon the great land, the very best and happiest on God's footstool.

The chairman announced Mrs. J. R. Warner, Mr. W. K. George, Mrs. Wm. H. D. Rhodes, Mrs. Josie E. Hastings, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. J. C. McIntosh as vice presidents from among the ladies; and G. Anderson, Alex. Johnson, S. B. Chamberlain, Job Reeder, Chris. Boyce, Philander Gaston, Stephen Hickman, James McIntosh and Samuel Morris to act in the same capacity for the gentlemen.

Chairman Smith then made his address of welcome, explaining that it was a good thing for them to be there, and giving the history of the club. He showed how the day had gone by when farmers could be styled pumpkin rollers and hayscuds, and was sorry the governor had missed the great treat of hearing his address by being absent.

The old prisoners were then given the program, and interesting addresses were made by J. E. Bowers and George M. Connell, the latter gentleman vividly portraying life in Andersonville. Captain Palmer also spoke.

W. S. Potts was the next speaker, and was loudly applauded for his splendid effort, and he was followed by Professor Galbreath, who delivered a scholarly oration, filled to the brim with good things of a high order. When the applause had died out Chairman Smith introduced Governor Bushnell, and after the splendid ovation ended, that gentleman said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of Columbiana county—It is a great pleasure to be here today. I will try and speak loud enough for even those boys to hear me, and if they don't they

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.



GENERAL ASA S. BUSHNELL.

state, and how can it help but be prosperous with its loyal, patriotic people? Ohio has more farms than any other state in the Union. There are probably few farmers here tonight, but we all know that without the farmer there can be no prosperity. We need mechanics, merchants and professional men, but we need the farmer too. If Ohio has more farms, it is but right to believe it has more farmers. There may be more mechanics in other states, but no state has any better. Now it is a great honor to be the chief executive of such a state. I appreciate it, and Columbiana is as much responsible for it as any county in the state. I can't be otherwise than proud of her for the vote she gave me last November. I have never before thanked you for that kindness, and I take the opportunity now. I thank you all for this reception. I can't take the honor to myself, I am not worthy of it. This is a wonderful gathering. I was told by my good friend, Colonel Taylor, that a few friends would be here. Well you have come, a whole multitude. Why in other places they could not bring such an audience if it had been posted for two weeks. I have always known many good things of you, but now I know I did not know the half of them. I want to thank you regardless of political affiliations for this reception, for I want to be the governor of the whole people of Ohio.

peace and prosperity."

The applause which marked the close of the governor's address was loud and long, and he smiled in appreciation as he gave way to Hon. Talliesin Evans, the officer of the tariff league now in the city who spoke as follows:

"My Countrymen and Fellow Citizens—I am delighted to be present with you this evening and join you in this reception. I am more than pleased because I heard a few minutes ago that your distinguished guest and myself were born within two miles of each other. I would not spoil the good things your chairman said when he referred to the illustrious men born in Ohio, but Ohio is not responsible for Governor Bushnell either. I thought it has developed him well. I shall be glad to report in the Empire state that Ohio is proud of its governor."

"This is my first visit to your beautiful city, and when I saw those peculiarly shaped chimneys I asked myself what produced them? Why are they here? You all know what built them, and I venture to say you will all act so as to retain them in the future. I think this is not touching upon a political question, but the integrity of our country is assailed. If I take five silver dollars in my left hand and five gold dollars in my right hand I know the commercial value of the left is but half the value of the right hand, and its purchasing power depends upon the faith of the vender in the govern-

are in position to know unite in saying that the present state administration is progressive and business like. They tell us that Li Hung Chang is the happiest statesman in the world. While he may be a more striking personage in his peacock feather and yellow jacket than is the governor he can not be more happy. I want to tell you that the governor bears acquaintance. The more you know of him the more you realize that under his jacket, though it be not yellow, a big heart beats in sympathy for all mankind and overflows his face with sunshine pereniel. Eminent political position should only be attained through representative citizenship. The man who comes in contact with the people is best fitted to represent and serve them. Such a man is Governor Bushnell—farmer boy, clerk, merchant, manufacturer. The friend of labor and of capital, the faithful servant of the state, and a tower of strength for his party he is worthy the high honor he wears. This is a remarkable demonstration, and only East Liverpool could give it. Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you good night."

When the applause had ended Governor Bushnell expressed a desire to shake hands with such as desired to meet him, and immediately there was a rush. The crowd pressed forward, the governor had a good word for all, and one of the most pleasant occasions in the history of East Liverpool came to an end. The governor left for Columbus this morning.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

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FAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large,
ISAAC F. MACK,
ALBERT C. DOUGLASS.

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN.

For Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
J. B. BURROWS.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court,
F. M. SMITH.

For Probate Judge,
J. C. ROONE.

For Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. M'NUTT.

For Recorder,
ED. M. CROSSLER.

For Commissioner,
CHRIS. BOWMAN.

For Infirmary Director,
L. C. HOOPES.

For Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

DRUNK WITH BRYAN sentiment the Pittsburgh Post is claiming Ohio for free silver.

MR. POTTS shows his love for East Liverpool by neglecting to choose one of its Democrats as an officer of his committee.

INTERESTED MINERS.

The News Review has always held that the rich miners of the west are at the bottom of the silver craze, and the people are being stuffed with the enthusiasm of false promises for the sole purpose of increasing the fortunes of a few wealthy men. An authority has gathered the fortunes of the most prominent capitalists who are interested in silver, and finds that their combined wealth is a matter of \$547,000,000. Among these are found such men as Senator Teller with a couple of millions, Senator Jones, whose fortune amounts to \$25,000,000, Senator Lee Mantle possessing \$2,000,000, Editor L. E. Holden, owning \$15,000,000, and other men in public life who know there is abundant profit for them in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. They have a good thing, financially, in their silver investments, but they propose to get more, and the people as a whole are to pay the bill. It is possible that these silver miners have looked with envy upon the great fortunes of the east, and are determined to show the world what they can do. The claim that Senator Teller and the others are using their time, money and breath, preaching free silver in order that the general public may be benefited, would look very well were they not personally interested and standing ready to gobble up the big end of the profits. Unselfish humanity is seldom found in this day and date, and last of all among the men who are endeavoring to fill their strong box at the expense of the country. If the silver senators would dispose of their mining interests and become as poor as the farmers they pretend to love so dearly, we might believe they are disinterested and therefore honest in their arguments.

HOT WEATHER RULES.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

You ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure. Guaranteed or money refunded.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED.

He and Sewall Heard by Thousands in New York.

RECEIVED FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

Governor Stone of Missouri Made the Speech for the Notification Committee.

Bryan Spoke For Two Hours—Sewall Made a Brief Address.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic presidential candidate and Arthur Sewall of Maine, Democratic vice presidential candidate were formally notified in Madison Square Garden, last night, of the action of the Chicago convention.

Governor Stone of Missouri made the notification speech. Mr. Bryan replied in a two hours speech, but Mr. Sewall only spoke briefly, both strongly advocating the Chicago platform and accepting the nomination.

There were probably 40,000 people in the building. Many prominent Democrats were on the stage and in the boxes Mrs. Bryan was an interesting spectator.

Ex-State Treasurer Danforth of New York, presided at the meeting.

The vast audience was wildly enthusiastic and it was many minutes before Mr. Bryan could deliver his speech owing to the ovation given him.

Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the committee and Fellow Citizens:

I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering.

We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner thus raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every purpose which influences them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society, nor the redistribution of the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lazy idler. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are to have equal possessions, in possessions or merit; it means that all shall stand equal before the law and that government officials shall not, in making, constructing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said: "No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval and, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

Those who daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and now, as they have been, the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to

these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government. Let them never support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotations from Jackson—the latter part as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society. It is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purpose of private gain.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong doing, but that it should also prevent wrong doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not exempt the rich, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwaymen, who rob the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the money power and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of every nation, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. The government, by the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion advanced by the famous court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we do not recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to guard the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted.

Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For 100 years the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some 30 years ago this court sustained, without a dissenting voice, an income tax law almost identical with the one recently re-thrown, but not a future court will be right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow hearings they admit that error is possible; the decision is not final. The income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. The income tax plank of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, is especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from others less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process might be quite satisfactory to the possessor of large incomes, because it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not compelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is embodied in the constitution of the United States, and every income tax law upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of a tax in other countries does not make it necessary for the government to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

No man shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of the income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours, the law is not made by a single man, servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticize his official action. The government is everywhere the parent of despotism for the people exists in jealousy and not in confidence."

These are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that advanced by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty

as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

Now let me ask you to consider the question of this campaign in the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetalism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign and the tendency to oppose it. Three parties—the Democrats, Populists and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetalism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetalism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of an international bimetalism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed."

When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetalism, they intended to say that the gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetalism. Between bimetalism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. In this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetalism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing the permanent establishment of bimetalism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

We must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely constant when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Prof. Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago and one of the highest gold standard authorities in his world, declares that bimetalism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts "that there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which is absolutely inviolable. His suggestion that a multiple standard, where in the unit is "based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption" would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, and both, because "a long time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power, as was given in the beginning."

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism is bimetalism, or any other system gives an absolutely standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetalism the government fixed the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the market to the free coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetalism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar, but because it is a dollar absolutely varying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to produce gold and silver coins, the volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but not when each step toward a universal gold standard enhanced the purchasing power of gold, depressed prices and transfers to the pockets of the credit class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold. We are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the cravens who would destroy the free coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but not when each step toward a universal gold standard enhanced the purchasing power of gold, depressed prices and transfers to the pockets of the credit class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold. We are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. 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The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

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FAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large,
ISAAC F. MACK,
ALBERT C. DOUGLASS.

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN.

For Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
J. B. BURROWS.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court,
F. M. SMITH.

For Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.

For Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. M'NUTT.

For Recorder,
ED. M. CROSSER.

For Commissioner,
CHRIS. BOWMAN.

For L. C. HOOPES.

For Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

DRUNK with Bryan sentiment the
Pittsburg Post is claiming Ohio for free
silver.

MR. POTTS shows his love for East
Liverpool by neglecting to choose one of
its Democrats as an officer of his com-
mittee.

INTERESTED MINERS.

The NEWS REVIEW has always held
that the rich miners of the west are at
the bottom of the silver craze, and the
people are being stuffed with the en-
thusiasm of false promises for the
sole purpose of increasing the
fortunes of a few wealthy men. An
authority has gathered the fortunes of
the most prominent capitalists who are
interested in silver, and finds that their
combined wealth is a matter of \$547,-
000,000. Among these are found such
men as Senator Teller with a couple of
millions, Senator Jones, whose fortune
amounts to \$25,000,000, Senator Lee
Mantle possessing \$2,000,000, Editor L.
E. Holden, owning \$15,000,000, and
other men in public life who know
there is abundant profit for them in the
free and unlimited coinage of silver.
They have a good thing, financially,
in their silver investments, but they pro-
pose to get more, and the people as a
whole are to pay the bill. It is possible
that these silver miners have looked
with envy upon the great fortunes of
the east, and are determined to show
the world what they can do. The claim
that Senator Teller and the others are
using their time, money and breath,
preaching free silver in order that the
general public may be benefited, would
look very well were they not personally
interested and standing ready to gobble
up the big end of the profits. Unselfish
humanity is seldom found in this day
and date, and last of all among the men
who are endeavoring to fill their strong
box at the expense of the country. If
the silver senators would dispose of their
mining interests and become as poor as
the farmers they pretend to love so
dearly, we might believe they are dis-
interested and therefore honest in their
arguments.

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints
frequently result from over eating or
over drinking. Foley's Colic and
Diarrhoea cure affords perfect protec-
tion from all bowel derangements and is
guaranteed.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug
stores.

You ought to know that when suffer-
ing from any kidney trouble that a safe,
sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure.
Guaranteed or money refunded.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug
stores.

BYRAN IS NOTIFIED.

He and Sewall Heard by Thou-
sands in New York.

RECEIVED FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

Governor Stone of Missouri Made the
Speech for the Notification Committee.
Bryan Spoke For Two Hours—Sewall
Made a Brief Address.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—William Jen-
nings Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic
presidential candidate and Arthur Sew-
all of Maine, Democratic vice presi-
dential candidate were formally notified in
Madison Square Garden, last night, of
the action of the Chicago convention.

Governor Stone of Missouri made the
notification speech. Mr. Bryan replied
in a two hours speech, but Mr. Sewall
only spoke briefly, both strongly advo-
cating the Chicago platform and accept-
ing the nomination.

There were probably 40,000 people in
the building. Many prominent
Democrats were on the stage and in
the boxes Mrs. Bryan was an interest-
ing spectator.

Ex-State Treasurer Danforth of New
York, presided at the meeting.

The vast audience was wildly enthu-
siastic and it was many minutes before
Mr. Bryan could deliver his speech
owing to the ovation given him.

Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the committee
and Fellow Citizens:

I shall, at a future date and in a formal
letter, accept the nomination which is
now tendered by the notification commit-
tee, and I shall at that time touch upon
the issues presented by the platform. It
is fitting, however, that at this time, in
the presence of those here assembled, I
speak at some length in regard to the
campaign upon which we are now enter-
ing. We do not underestimate the forces
arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful
of the importance of the struggle in which
we are engaged; but relying for success
upon the righteousness of our cause, we
shall defend with all possible vigor the po-
sitions taken by our party. We are not
surprised that some of our opponents, in
the absence of better argument, resort to
abusive epithets, but they may rest as-
sured that no language, however violent,
no invectives, however vehement, will
lead us to depart a single hair's breadth
from the course marked out by the na-
tional convention. The citizen, either
public or private, who assails the character
and questions the patriotism of the dele-
gates assembled in the Chicago conven-
tion, assails the character and questions
the patriotism of the millions who have
arrayed themselves under the banner they
have raised.

It has been charged by men standing
high in business and political circles that
our platform is a menace to private sec-
urity and public safety, and it has been
asserted that those whom I have the
honor, for the time being to represent, not
only meditate an attack upon the rights
of property, but are the foes of social order
and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago plat-
form are prepared to make known and to
defend every motion which influences them,
and every hope which inspires them. They
understand the genius of our institutions,
they are staunch supporters of the form of
government under which we live and they
build their faith upon foundations laid by
the fathers. And they have no hesita-
tion in saying that the platform which they
have adopted is one of the noblest and
most admirable ever presented to the
people of this country. It is a platform
which recognizes the binding force of that
decision so long as it stands as a part of
the law of the land. There is in the plat-
form no suggestion of an attempt to re-
vise the constitution, no suggestion of an
attempt to overthrow the government. It
is simply pledged to use "all the constitu-
tional power which remains after that de-
cision, or which may come from its rever-
sal, to the extent as it may hereafter be
constituted."

Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?
For 100 years the supreme court of the
United States has sustained the principle
which underlies the income tax. Some 30
years ago this court sustained, without a
dissenting voice, an income tax law almost
identical with the one recently over-
thrown; has not a future court as much
right to sustain the income tax, as some
of the present court have to dissent from
it? When courts allow all the precedents
to depart from them? When courts allow
rehearings that admit that error is possible;
the late decision against the income tax
was rendered by a majority of one after a
rehearing.

While the money question overshadows
all other questions in importance I desire
it distinctly understood that I shall offer
no apology for the income tax plank of the
Chicago platform. The last time the in-
come tax law sought to apportion the burdens
of government more equitably among
those who enjoy the protection of the
service, the federal government collected through
internal revenue taxes and import duties,
especially burdensome upon the poorer
classes of society. A law which collects
taxes from the poor and returns the profits
of the taxes and collects from others, is
less than their share, is simply an in-
direct means of transferring one man's
property to another man's pocket, and
that is not the kind of justice which we
desire to see.

Industry, economy and virtue every man
is equally entitled to protection by law. We
yield to none in our devotion to the
doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign
is not for the sake of the reconstruction of
society. We cannot insure to the victors
the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not
invade the home of the provident in order
to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we
do not propose to transfer the rewards of
industry to the lap of indolence. Property
is and will remain the stimulus to en-
deavor and the compensation for toil. We be-
lieve, as asserted in the declaration of in-
dependence, that all men are created equal,
but that does not mean that all men are
or can have equal possessions, in posses-
sions or merit; it means that all shall
stand equal before the law and that gov-
ernment officials, whether in mining, in
constructing or enforcing the law, discrimi-
nate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as
the rights of persons, are safe in the hands
of the common people. Abraham Lin-
coln, in his message sent to congress in
December, 1861, said: "No men living
are more worthy to be trusted than those
who toil up from poverty; none less in-
clined to take or touch another's property
than those who have not honestly earned it."
I repeat his language with unqualified approval and
join with him in the warning he added,
namely: "Let them beware of surrender-
ing a political power which they already
possess and which power, if surrendered,
will surely be used to close the doors of
advancement against such as they, and to
fill the halls of government with their
disabilities and burdens upon the
people." Those who daily follow the injunction,
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat
bread," and now, as they have been, the
source of our nation's greatness in time of peace,
and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's
utterance—let me give you his conclusion:
"But when the laws undertake to add to

these natural and just advantages arti-
ficial distinctions—to grant titles, grati-
factions and exclusive privileges—to make the
rich richer and the poor more power-
less—the humble members of society—the farm-
ers, mechanics and the day laborers—who
have neither the time nor the means of
securing like favors for themselves, have
a right to complain of the injustice of their
government." Those who support the
Chicago platform endorse all of the
quotations from Jackson—the latter part
as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed
against us those who are the beneficiaries
of government favoritism—they have
read our platform. Nor are we surprised
to learn that we must in this campaign
accept the hostility of those who find a
pecuniary advantage in advocating the
doctrine of non-interference when great
aggregations of wealth are trespassing
upon the rights of individuals. We wel-
come such opposition—it is the highest en-
dorsement which could be bestowed upon us.
We are content to have the co-operation
of those who desire to have the govern-
ment administered without fear or
favor, and we are content to have the gen-
eral public that trusts should spring into ex-
istence and override the weaker members
of society; it is not the wish of the gen-
eral public that these trusts should de-
stroy competition and then collect such
tax as they will from those who are at
their mercy; nor is it the fault of the
general public that the instrumentalities
of government have been so often pros-
trated.



ARTHUR SEWALL.

tuted to purpose of private gain. Those
who stand up on the Chicago platform be-
lieve that the government should not only
avoid wronging, but that it should also
prevent wrongdoings; and they believe
that the law should be enforced alike
against all enemies of the public weal.
They do not excuse petit larceny, but they
declare that grand larceny is equally a
crime; they do not defend the occupation
of the highwayman, who robs the un-
suspecting traveler, but they include
among the transgressors those who, through
the more polite and less hazardous
means of legislation, appropriate to
their own use the proceeds of the toil of
others. The commandment, "Thou shalt
not steal," thundered from Sinai and re-
iterated in the legislation of all nations, is
no respecter of persons. It must be ap-
plied to the great as well as the small; to
the strong as well as the weak; to the cor-
porate person created by law as well as to
the person of flesh and blood created by
the Almighty. No government can afford
to exempt the powerful from the effects
of such legislation and not by those who
enjoy its benefits.

The Chicago platform has been con-
demned by some because it discloses an
opinion rendered by the supreme court
declaring the income tax law unconstitu-
tional. Our critics even go so far as to ap-
ply the name anarchist to those who
stand upon that plank of the platform. It
must be remembered that we expressly
recognize the binding force of that de-
cision so long as it stands as a part of
the law of the land. There is in the plat-
form no suggestion of an attempt to re-
vise the constitution, no suggestion of an
attempt to overthrow the government. It
is simply pledged to use "all the constitu-
tional power which remains after that de-
cision, or which may come from its rever-
sal, to the extent as it may hereafter be
constituted."

Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?
For 100 years the supreme court of the
United States has sustained the principle
which underlies the income tax. Some 30
years ago this court sustained, without a
dissenting voice, an income tax law almost
identical with the one recently over-
thrown; has not a future court as much
right to sustain the income tax, as some
of the present court have to dissent from
it? When courts allow all the precedents
to depart from them? When courts allow
rehearings that admit that error is possible;
the late decision against the income tax
was rendered by a majority of one after a
rehearing.

While the money question overshadows
all other questions in importance I desire
it distinctly understood that I shall offer
no apology for the income tax plank of the
Chicago platform. The last time the in-
come tax law sought to apportion the burdens
of government more equitably among
those who enjoy the protection of the
service, the federal government collected through
internal revenue taxes and import duties,
especially burdensome upon the poorer
classes of society. A law which collects
taxes from the poor and returns the profits
of the taxes and collects from others, is
less than their share, is simply an in-
direct means of transferring one man's
property to another man's pocket, and
that is not the kind of justice which we
desire to see.

Industry, economy and virtue every man
is equally entitled to protection by law. We
yield to none in our devotion to the
doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign
is not for the sake of the reconstruction of
society. We cannot insure to the victors
the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not
invade the home of the provident in order
to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we
do not propose to transfer the rewards of
industry to the lap of indolence. Property
is and will remain the stimulus to en-
deavor and the compensation for toil. We be-
lieve, as asserted in the declaration of in-
dependence, that all men are created equal,
but that does not mean that all men are
or can have equal possessions, in posses-
sions or merit; it means that all shall
stand equal before the law and that gov-
ernment officials, whether in mining, in
constructing or enforcing the law, discrimi-
nate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as
the rights of persons, are safe in the hands
of the common people. Abraham Lin-
coln, in his message sent to congress in
December, 1861, said: "No men living
are more worthy to be trusted than those
who toil up from poverty; none less in-
clined to take or touch another's property
than those who have not honestly earned it."
I repeat his language with unqualified approval and
join with him in the warning he added,
namely: "Let them beware of surrender-
ing a political power which they already
possess and which power, if surrendered,
will surely be used to close the doors of
advancement against such as they, and to
fill the halls of government with their
disabilities and burdens upon the
people." Those who daily follow the injunction,
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat
bread," and now, as they have been, the
source of our nation's greatness in time of peace,
and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's
utterance—let me give you his conclusion:
"But when the laws undertake to add to

as he sees it will desire to deny to those
whom he serves the right to discuss his
official conduct.

Now let me ask you to consider the
paramount question of this campaign,
the money question. It is scarcely nec-
essary to defend the principle of bimetal-
lism. No national party during the entire
history of the United States has ever de-
clared against it, and no party in this
campaign had the temerity to oppose it.
Three parties—the Democrats, Populists
and Silver parties—have not only declared
for bimetalism, but have outlined the
specific legislation necessary to restore
silver to its ancient position by the side of
gold. The Republican platform expressly
declares that bimetalism is desirable
when it pleases the Republican party to
act in securing it, and no party in this
campaign had the temerity to oppose it.
Those who represented the minority senti-
ment in the Chicago convention opposed
the free coinage of silver by independent
action on the ground that their judge-
ment it "would retard or entirely prevent
the establishment of international bimetal-
lism, to which the efforts of the
convention should be steadily directed."
When the question of the currency is
submitted to the people, the government
should be steadily directed toward the
establishment of international bimetal-
lism, they condemned monometal-
lism. The gold standard has been weighed
in the balance and found wanting. It
is from the powerful support of the money
changing classes and it cannot stand for
one day in any nation in the world. It
is not the wish of the United States
without discussion before the people, and
its friends have never yet been willing to
risk a verdict before the voters upon that
issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation
between the advocates of a universal gold
standard and the advocates of bimetal-
lism. Between bimetalism—whether in-
dependent or international—and the gold
standard there is no compromise. In this
quadrangular agitation in favor of in-
ternational bimetalism conducted in good
faith, or do our opponents really desire to
maintain the gold standard permanently?
Are they willing to pay the premiums
of a double standard when joined in
by the leading nations of the world, or do
they still insist that gold is the only metal
suitable for standard money among civil-
ized nations? If they are fact desirous
of securing bimetalism, we may expect
them to point out the evils of a gold
standard and defend bimetalism as a sys-
tem. If, on the other hand, they are bend-
ing their support toward the gold stand-
ard, and if they are in favor of the estab-
lishment of a gold standard, under cover
of declaration in favor of interna-
tional bimetalism, I am justified in sug-
gesting that honest money cannot be ex-
pected at the hands of those who deal dis-
honestly with the American people.

What is the test of money? It must
certainly be found in the purchasing
power of the dollar. An absolutely honest
dollar is not very different from a pur-
chasing power; it would be absolutely
stable when measured by average prices.
A dollar which increases in purchasing
power is just as dishonest as a dollar
which decreases. The purchasing power
of the dollar is not a thing which can be
fixed by legislation, it is a thing which
Prof. Laughlin, now of the University of
Chicago and one of the highest gold
standard authorities, in his work on bi-
metalism not only admits that gold does
not remain stable in value, but he ex-
pressly asserts "that there is no such
thing as a standard of value for future
payments, either in gold or silver, which
remains absolutely invariable." He even
suggests that a multiple standard, where
in the unit is "based upon the selling
prices of a number of articles of general
consumption" would be a more just
standard than either gold or silver, or
both, because "a long time would be re-
quired to establish a standard which would
thereby be paid at its maturity by the
same purchasing power, as was given in
the beginning."

It cannot be successfully claimed that
monometallic or bimetallic money, or any
other system gives an absolutely just
standard of value. Under both monomet-
allism and bimetalism the government
fixes the weight and fineness of the dol-
lar, invests it with legal tender power,
and then issues the notes to its unresist-
ed coinage, leaving the purchasing power
of the dollar to be determined by the
number of dollars. Bimetalism is better than
monometallic money, but it gives a
perfect dollar, that is, a dollar absolutely
unvarying in its general purchasing power
—but because it makes a nearer approach
to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a
gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873,
when there was enough open mind to per-
mit all the gold and silver available for
coinage to find entrance into the world's
volume of standard money, the United
States maintained a gold standard with
less injury to the people of this country;
but now, when each step toward a
universal gold standard enhances the
purchasing power of gold, depressed
prices and transfers to the man who has
credit class an unearned increment, the
influence of this great nation must be
thrown upon the side of gold unless we
are prepared to accept the natural and
legitimate consequences of such an act. Any
legislation which lessens the world's pur-
chasing power of money, and thereby in-
creases the value of the dollar; therefore, the
crusade against silver must inevitably raise
the purchasing power of money and lower
the money value of all other forms of prop-
erty.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it
was a mistake to demonetize silver, but
insist that we should submit to present
conditions rather than return to bimetal-
lism. They err in supposing that we
have reached the end of the evil
results of a gold standard; we have not
reached the end. The injury is a continu-
ing one, and no person who holds that
the world is to suffer from the attempt
to make gold the only standard money. The
same influences which are now operating
to destroy silver in the United States will,
if successful, be turned against the silver
using countries, and each new con-
vert to the gold standard will add to the
general distress. So long as the scramble
for gold continues, prices must fall, and a
deflationary process is but another defini-
tion of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire
disinterestedness for themselves, have ap-
pealed to the selfishness of nearly every
class of men. In recognizing the disposi-
tion of the individual voter to consider the
effect of any proposed legislation upon
himself we present to the American people
the financial policy outlined in the
Chicago platform, believing that it will
result in the greatest good to the greatest
number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold
standard because they have felt its effects.
Since they sell at wholesale and buy at
retail, they have been the losers. They
have gained by falling prices, and beside this
they have found that certain fixed charges
have not fallen at all. Taxes have not
become perceptibly decreased, although it re-
quires more of farm produce to pay the
former to secure the money with which to
pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The
farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled
to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as
difficult as before to obtain the money with
which to pay the debt. Railroad rates
have not been reduced to keep pace with
falling prices, and besides these items
there are many more. The farmer has
thus found complaint against the gold
standard.

The wage-earners have been injured by
a gold standard, and have expressed
themselves upon the subject with great
emphasis. In February, 1886, a petition
asking for the immediate restoration of
the free and unlimited coinage of gold and
silver, at 16 to 1, was signed by the rep-
resentatives of the leading labor organiza-
tions, and presented to congress. Wage-
earners know that while a
gold standard raises the purchasing power
of the dollar, it also makes it more diffi-

cult to obtain possession of the dollar;
they know that employment is less per-
manent, loss of work more probable and
re-employment is less certain. A gold
standard encourages the hoarding of
money, because money is rising; it also
discourages enterprise and paralyzes in-
dustry. On the other hand, the restoration
of bimetalism will discourage hoard-
ing, because when prices are steady or
rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in
the bank vaults. The farmers and wage-
earners together constitute a considerable
majority of the people of the country.
Why should their interests be ignored in
considering financial legislation? A mon-
etary system which is peculiarly advan-
tageous to a few syndicates has far less to
commend it than a system which would
give hope and encouragement to those
who create the nation's wealth.

Our opponents have made a special ap-
peal to those who hold fire and life insur-
ance policies, but these policy holders
know that since the total premiums re-
ceived exceed the total losses paid, a rising
standard must be of more benefit to the
companies than to the policy holders.
Much solicitude has been expressed by
our opponents for the depositors in sav-
ings banks. They constantly parade be-
fore these depositors the advantages of a
gold standard, but these appeals will be
in vain, because savings bank deposits
know that under a gold standard there is
increasing danger that they will lose their
deposits because of the inability of the
banks to collect their assets; and they
still further know that, if the gold stand-
ard is continued indefinitely, they may be
compelled to withdraw their deposits
in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increas-
ing number of failures in order to know
that a gold standard is ruinous to mer-
chants and manufacturers. These business
men do not make their profits from those
from whom they borrow money, but from
the people to whom they sell their goods.
If the people cannot buy, the retailers can-
not sell, and if retailers cannot sell,
wholesale merchants and manufacturers
must go into bankruptcy.
Those who hold, as a permanent invest-
ment, the stock of railroads and other
enterprises—I do not include those who
speculate in stocks or stock holdings as a
means of obtaining an inside advantage
in construction contracts—are injured by
a gold standard. The rising dollar de-
stroys the earning power of these enter-
prises without reducing their liabilities, and
as dividends cannot be paid until
salaries and fixed charges have been satis-
fied, the stockholders must bear the bur-
den of hard times.

Salaries in business occupations depend
upon business conditions, and the gold
standard both lessens the amount and
threatens the permanency of such sal-
aries.
Official salaries, except the salaries of
those who hold office for life, must, in the
long run, be adjusted to the conditions of
those who pay the taxes, and if the pres-
ent financial policy continues we must ex-
pect the contest between the taxpayer and
the tax collector to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes—in the main—
derive their support from the producing
classes, and can only enjoy prosperity
when there is prosperity among those who
create wealth.
I have not attempted to describe the
effects of the gold standard upon all
classes—in fact, I have only time to men-
tion a few—but each person will be able
to apply the principles stated to his own
occupation.
It must also be remembered that it is
the desire of people generally to convert
their earnings into real or personal prop-
erty. This being true, in considering any
temporary advantage which may come
from a system under which the dollar
rises in its purchasing power, it must not
be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy
more than formerly, unless property sells
for less than formerly. Hence, it will be
seen that a large portion of those who may
find some pecuniary advantage in a gold
standard will discover that their losses ex-
ceed their gains.

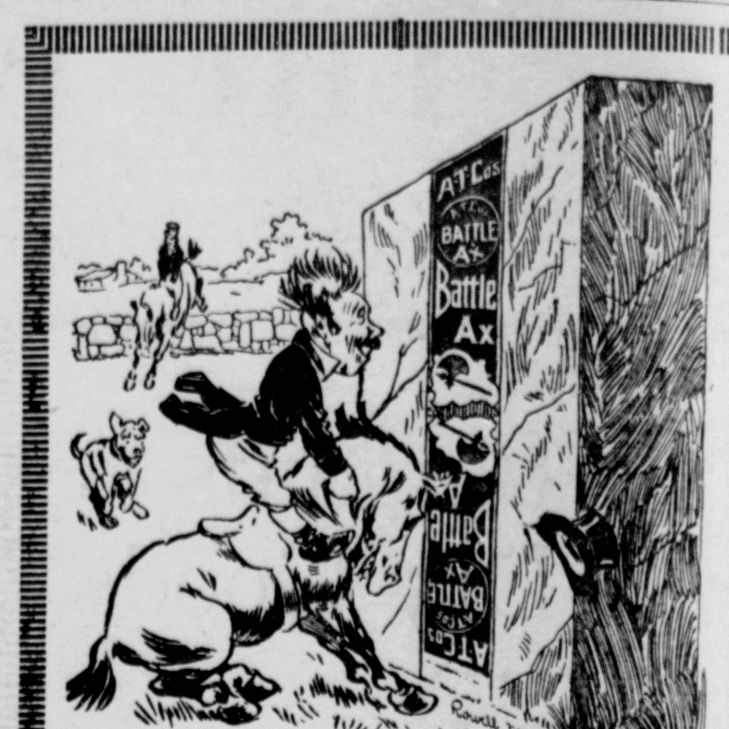
It is sometimes asserted by our op-
ponents that a bank belongs to the debt-
or class, but this is not true of any insolvent
bank. Every statement published by a
solvent bank shows that the assets exceed
the liabilities. That is to say, while the
bank owes a large amount of money to its
depositors it not only has enough on hand
in money and notes to pay its depositors,
but, in addition thereto, has enough to
cover its capital and surplus. When the
dollar rises in value slowly, but surely,
by making short time loans and
taking good security, avoid loss; but, when
prices are falling rapidly, the bank is apt
to lose more of bad debts than it can gain
from its interest on the purchasing power
of its capital and surplus.

It must be admitted, however, that
some bankers combine the business of a
bond broker with the ordinary banking
business, and these bankers are enough in
the negotiation of loans to offset the losses
arising in legitimate banking business.
As long as human nature remains as it
is there will always be danger, that, unless
checked by the public opinion or legal
enactment, those who see a pecuniary
profit for themselves in a certain condi-
tion about that condition. Jefferson has stated
that one of the main duties of government
is to prevent men from injuring one an-
other, and never was that duty more im-
portant than it is today. It is not strange
that those who have made a profit by fur-
nishing loans to the government in the
hope of its extremely favor a dividend pol-
icy which will keep the government de-
pendent upon them. I believe, however,
that I speak the sentiment of the vast ma-
jority of the people of the United States
when I say that a wise financial policy ad-
ministered in behalf of all the people
would make our government independent
of any combination of financiers, foreign
or domestic.

Let me say a word, now, in regard to
certain persons who are peculiarly bene-
fited by a gold standard, and who favor it,
not from a desire to trespass upon the
rights of others, but because the circum-
stances which surround them have a right
to the gold standard upon others. I shall
ask you to consider the language of two
gentlemen whose long public service
has earned for them the respect of those
to whom they belong with profound re-
verence. In 1890, the late Senator Sherman
said: "The contraction of the currency is a
far more distressing operation than the
expansion of it. It is not by a long way
possible to take that voyage without the
worst distress. To every person, except a
capitalist, out of debt, or a salaried officer
or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger,
anxiety, and trouble. It is a period of wages,
suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and
loss. It means ruin to all dealers whose
debts are twice their business capital,
though one third less than their actual
property. It means the fall of all agricul-
tural production without any great redem-
ption of taxes. What prudent man would
dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory
or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried offi-
cer referred to must be the man whose
salary is fixed for life and not the man
whose salary depends upon business con-
ditions. When Mr. Sherman describes
the contraction of the currency as distress-
ing to all the people except the capitalist out
of debt and those who stand in a position
similar to his, he is stating a truth which
must be apparent to every person who
will give the matter careful consideration.
Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking
of the contraction of the volume of paper
currency, but the principle which he set
forth applies if there is a contraction of
the volume of the standard money of the
world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle
in connection with the demonetization of



STOP! You have run up against a Good Thing.

BATTLE AX FLUG

The best reason in the world why
some things sell so well is because they
are good. That is one reason for the
great sales of "BATTLE AX."

But good quality is only half the story.
The other half is the size of a 5 cent piece.
It is as big almost as a 10 cent piece of
other and poorer kinds.

Facts are facts. You can buy and see for
yourself. Five cents isn't much to invest.

This is the
SEAL
that appears on
every Genuine
loaf of
MARVIN'S QUAKER BREAD.
DON'T TAKE IMITATIONS. Sent by Express Daily from Pittsburgh
Hot from the oven.

RESTORED MANHOOD
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases
of the male sex. It restores the vitality of the system, builds up the
weak, and cures the nervous. It is the only remedy for the
nervous system. It is the only remedy for the nervous system.
For sale at Will Read's Opera House Pharmacy, Sixth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Sexine Pills
When in doubt as to what to use for Nervous Prostration, Loss of Sexual Power, etc.,
Impotency, Atrophy, Varicocele and other weaknesses, for any case, use
Sexine Pills. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Result in 4 weeks.
For sale by Alvin H. Bulger, Druggist, Cor. Sixth and West Market, East Liverpool, Ohio.

silver. Speaking in the house of repre-
sentatives on the 7th of February, 1878,
he said: "I believe the struggle now
going on in this country is not a struggle
for a single gold standard world, but
successful, produce widespread disaster in
and throughout the commercial world.
The destruction of silver as money, and
the establishing of gold as the sole unit of
value must have a ruinous effect upon all
forms of property, except those invested
which yield a fixed return in money.
These would be enormously enhanced in
value, and we should gain a disproportionate
and unfair advantage over every other
species of property."
It is strange that the "holders of invest-
ments" which yield a fixed return

tion must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the obligation should be given.

Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into the legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is a reasonable supposition that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the market value of the two metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the National resolution adopted by congress in 1875 expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1862, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on appropriations on Jan. 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee:

Mr. Sibley—I would like to ask you (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion) what objection there is to having the option of redeeming either in silver or gold lie with the treasury instead of the note holder?

Secretary Carlisle—If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumption—and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticizing the action of any of my predecessors, or anybody else—but if the policy of reserving to the government, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper currency, I believe it would have worked beneficially and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of resumption in gold or silver, at the option of the holders of the papers and after attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold or gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made that such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is that it would have been very disastrous.

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but for the answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of interests of the people. This executive action has already made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, if gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all the silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver, in the option, just as they would exercise the option, just as they would exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem more convenient or it must retire all silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money.

Our opponents will argue that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value.

It is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners; it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than the demonetization of silver, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it.

In 1878 Carlisle said: "Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry."

will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals, because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the object of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a 66-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. International bimetalists believe that several nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint produces thus established it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin.

International bimetalists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetalism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetalism at the same ratio. International bimetalists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to carry favor with the people." They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the entire silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present rate, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico, and all the other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage.

It is not necessary to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction of silver. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and needs of commerce we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present rate, we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Our opponents ignore the fact that gold is now being absorbed in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not prevent us from again establishing a mint price for silver and leave no surplus for silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetalism silver bullion will be worth as much as gold coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as silver coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength.

It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetalism. This is also a misstatement. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population.

We are told that the restoration of bimetalism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now when everyone is trying to secure gold.

Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress, and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. The president empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetalism the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetalism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetalism throughout the world, but believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetalism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. Mr. Bryan's closing peroration was a brilliant appeal to the people of New York.

ITALY HAS TAKEN ACTION.

State Department Inquired Regarding Louisiana Triple Lynching.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In answer to the inquiry from the state department and the request from the Italian ambassador for information respecting the lynching of three Italians who were in jail at Hahnville, La., awaiting trial on charges of murder, the governor of Louisiana has telegraphed that he knows nothing officially of the affair, but will take steps to procure a report upon it.

Although our government has disclaimed responsibility for such occurrences, the fact that the president in affairs of like nature has felt obliged to seek from congress authority for the payment of suitable indemnities may fairly be regarded as an admission of the moral responsibility upon the government of the United States under its treaties with foreign countries to protect citizens of such countries from illegal acts of mobs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Several Thousand Under the Rules in New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The work incidental to the incorporation of several thousand federal offices in and around New York and Brooklyn into the civil service in accordance with the president's recent order is practically completed. President Proctor of the civil service commission has been in New York for several weeks supervising the work, but will return here in a few days.

A large number of inquiries as to the various employes and other questions has been pouring into the commission steadily since the order was issued.

West Virginia Gold Democrats.

WHEELING, Aug. 13.—Gold Democrats have met here and decided to hold a state convention in this city Aug. 29 to select electors and delegates to Indianapolis.

Named Watts For Governor.

WHEELING, Aug. 13.—The Democratic state convention nominated Watts for governor and refused to fuse with the Populists.

The Weather.

Fair and cool; light to fresh northerly winds shifting to easterly.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—R H E St. Louis.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 11 1 Batteries—Sugden and Killen; McFarland and Breitenstein. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 1,000.

At Louisville—Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—R H E Cleveland.....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—4 10 4 Batteries—Dexter and Hill; Zimmer and Cappy. Umpire—Lally. Attendance, 1,200.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—R H E Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2 Batteries—Grim and Payne; Clark and Hoffer. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 1,500.

At Philadelphia—Phila.....0 0 2 1 0 0 1 5—R H E Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 2 Batteries—Clements and Taylor; McGuire and Mercer. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 2,000.

At Boston—Boston.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4—R H E New York.....1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0—2 12 3 Batteries—Wilson and Clarke; Bergen, Sullivan and Nichols. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 4,000.

At Chicago—Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—R H E Cincinnati.....0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 4 3 Batteries—Kilgore and Griffith; Peitz and Foreman. Umpire—McFarland. Attendance, 7,000.

Standing of the Clubs.

W L Pc W L Pc Baltimore.....58 362 Brooklyn.....42 50 457 Cincinnati.....55 364 Phila.....41 50 451 Cleveland.....53 360 New York.....40 54 428 Chicago.....57 40 388 Wash.....35 55 389 Pittsburgh.....52 41 559 St. Louis.....39 54 312 Boston.....50 42 543 Louisville.....37 57 356

Games Scheduled Today.

Louisville at Cleveland; Baltimore at Brooklyn; Washington at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Pittsburgh; New York at Boston and Cincinnati at Chicago.

Yesterday's Interstate Games.

At Saginaw—Saginaw, 10 runs, 8 hits, 2 errors; New Castle, 3 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Miller and Northwaag; Whitehill and Ganzel.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

E. H. Sebring moved his family from Spring Grove yesterday.

A private dance will be given at Columbian park this evening by Wellsville parties.

Merced met another defeat yesterday, the Phillies securing 13 hits off his delivery, and defeating Washington 9 to 0.

A number of rigs broke down on the road coming home from the Township Line picnic, but no serious accidents resulted.

Rev. Lee Vincent, of northwestern Kansas, is visiting friends in this vicinity, having made the greater part of the journey on his wheel.

No news came over the wires from Lisbon today because the town is locked up, and all the people have gone to the merchants' picnic at Lake Brady.

The case of Alfred Burroughs against Mrs. Campbell for \$5.60 was heard by Squire Manley this morning, and a judgment given the plaintiff for \$3.60.

The storm of last night caused a break in the telephone line between here and Rochester, and Manager Gilchrist left this morning to repair the damage.

The steamer Jewell brought a boat load of excursionists from Steubenville as far as this city today. It was given under the auspices of the Hamlin church.

Mrs. Etta Smith is moving her household effects to Byessville today. This is the third moving that has been sent to that place this week. Mrs. Mary Bricker is moving to Holly.

Workmen have commenced setting the curb on Avondale street, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Many of the great holes in the thoroughfare have already been filled.

Excavations are being made at Grant street school to make proper connections with the street sewer. The other improvements ordered by the board of education will be commenced soon.

The river came up a foot during the night, making a good packet stage. The Lorena passed up for Pittsburgh shortly after noon, and the Bedford is due at 4 o'clock. The Ben Hur will pass down this evening.

Edward Geuisse, the Wellsville man who was arrested for flourishing his revolver, was given his freedom last night. He was fined \$9.00, and part of the amount was paid by a friend. The balance will be paid later.

While driving from the Township Line picnic yesterday afternoon, Councilman Challis and party saw a large land turtle in the road. The turtle was captured, and safely stowed away in the buggy and brought home.

A well known business man of the city received a letter from a friend in Denver today, and among other things, in commenting upon the political question, he said: "We don't allow our children to learn the golden rule any more."

A little girl, leading a small dog of the mongrel species, accosted Officer Earl on the street last evening, and said that her mother wished to have the animal shot. The officer complied with the request, and his dogship was dispatched at once.

Doctor Lee has arrived in this country from Europe, and is now with Mrs. Lee visiting friends in Pittsburgh. They will be home before the end of the week, and the gentleman will occupy his pulpit at the First Presbyterian church next Sunday.

An effort will be made to organize a gun club here as soon as suitable grounds can be secured. This sport has been lying dormant for some time, owing to the lack of interest taken. A match is being talked of now, and will probably take place next month.

Little Gretta, the pacer, owned by James Waggle of this city, won a one mile event at the Beaver races yesterday afternoon. The horse came in first in three successive heats. The best time was 2:27. Little Gretta has been entered in a number of other races.

Mr. Eckler, of Vanport, who had a skiff and a flatboat stolen a short time ago, succeeded in recovering his missing property. Both crafts were found near this place, but the thieves parties were not apprehended. A line of rope 500 feet in length was attached to the flatboat when it was taken, but it was not recovered.

Dr. W. H. Locke, of Cadiz, arrived here this morning and will visit a few days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, of the East End.

The general doctor stepped off the train he met his old friend, Governor Bushnell, who was going home. They chatted pleasantly until the train was about to pull out.

It has been some time since a case of dog poisoning has been reported, but the fiend who does this work has not entirely ceased the pernicious practice. Edward Geisz, of Calcutta road, noticed that a pet pug dog was acting strangely, and looking closely was soon convinced that it had been poisoned. Prompt measures were taken and the dog saved.

Percy Albright has won the heart of the base ball fans in Sistersville, and is the most popular man on the team. He is hitting better than ever, and in five games he has had five two baggers, two three baggers and eight singles. He is playing second base, and it could not be improved upon. Percy is looked upon as one of the best players ever seen in the town.

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We
Have
Them.

Our first invoice
of Fall Dress Goods
are here.

Black Figured Mohairs and Silk and Mohairs, ranging in price from 50 cents a yard up to \$2.00.

The styles shown early in the season are the choice ones.

Later on, the most exclusive ones are sold out.

If you want to buy a gown for fall and have the choice of the season, now is the time to get it.

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Money to Loan
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ALL THE PEOPLE
SAVE MONEY
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Groceries of

HUNTSMAN

You will find all the necessities of life, first class goods, at reasonable prices. It will pay you to deal with Huntsman. All seasonable fruits and vegetables. Ask for Marvin's celebrated

Quaker Bread.

Market and Fourth Sts.
HUNTSMAN.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Correct Shapes Latest Styles

Best Materials Artistic Effects

Reasonable Prices Most Comfortable

Merchants cheerfully refund the money after 4 weeks' trial if not satisfactory.

28 Styles. Medium, Long and Short Lengths.

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OHIO VALLEY
Business College,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Department of Business, Short Hand, Preparatory and Penmanship. Finest quarters of any business school. Best systems. Ablest Faculty, Finest Penman. Graduates assisted to positions. Day and Night Sessions. Enter now. Write or call for catalogue.

COOPER & HART.

BASE BALL PARK.
Clubs or parties wishing to use West End park for base ball purposes must make arrangements in advance. Tresspassers will be summarily dealt with according to law.

A SNAP. FOR SALE.

Equity in Four Houses and Lots; one 12 rooms double; two 6 rooms; one 4 rooms. All within 5 minutes' walk of Diamond. A bargain. Lots at \$300; \$10 to \$25 cash; balance \$5 a month, without interest.

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GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL AND BRONZE ELECTRIC PLATING on all kinds of metal. Replating of Bicycles, Chandeliers, Etc.

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Office hours—8:30 a. m. to 12 m.
1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

F. F. DAVIS,

Physician and Surgeon,
EAST END.
Office Hours—8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
Sundays—1 to 4 p. m.

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WANTED.

LADIES, I make big wages at home, and I want all to have the same opportunity. The work is very pleasant and will easily pay \$15 weekly. There is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending stamps. Miss M. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED - INFORMATION WHICH will lead to the locating of a Le Claire (Lense, stolen, some time since, from the photo gallery in the First National Bank. A suitable reward will be paid to any one giving desired information. Report to this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-A HANDSOME residence property, nicely located on Avondale street. House of five rooms and bath room. All in first-class condition. To a party meaning business, here is a bargain. For full particulars call on L. T. MORLAN, office J. T. Smith Lumber company.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, FOR full particulars, inquire at 341 Fourth street.

LOST.
LOST-A TIME AND ACCOUNT BOOK. Finder will return same to Ed. Cook.

tion must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given.

Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender at any time. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is a-o-a-ble to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion value of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetalism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor to accept either domestic or foreign bullion, or to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal. The option of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution adopted by congress in 1875, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1862, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on appropriations on Jan. 21, 1890, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee:

Mr. Sibley—I would like to ask you (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion) what objection there would be to having the option of redeeming either in silver or gold lie with the treasury instead of the note holder?

Secretary Carlisle—If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumption, and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors, or anybody else—but if the policy of reserving to the government, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all of its paper presented, I believe it would have worked beneficially and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the securities of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver at the option of the holders of the papers and afterwards attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, and especially if he had made that attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is that it would have been very disastrous.

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive who has seen fit to surrender a right which should have been reserved for the protection of interests of the people. This executive action has already made the excuse for the issue of more bonds, and in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government to put a premium upon gold, and to exercise the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio of 15 to 1, and to retain in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all the silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. Moreover, thus, if the government should retire its paper and allow upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, or will they? The government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, and will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguity and evasion?

There is an actual necessity for bimetalism as well as a theoretical defense has been created an additional demand for gold, and this law created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of gold. The restoration of bimetalism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up by no redemption by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold because the standard silver dollar in gold because the demand in gold either in law or by administrative policy.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.25 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with the law of supply and demand, and with the law of supply and demand. The best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We say that a reduction in the value of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also say that a reduction in the demand for silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law

will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production. But gold and silver are called precious metals, because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the object of anxious search, as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world is melted into a 22-foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a 66-foot cube. Because gold is now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any article from the mine or the producer at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. International bimetalism can achieve that several times, by entering into an agreement with a nation at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint's price is established it regulates the bullion price. The mint's price is the price which may have the bullion converted into gold at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin.

International bimetalists cannot comprehend that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetalism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetalism at the same ratio. International bimetalists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion; or "debtor" who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars; or "demagogues" who desire to carry favor with the people. They must understand that upon one ground only, namely, "that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States." In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver, and the quantity of silver which comes to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any number of people in the world in their power to consume any product. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico, and all the other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; and the arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. Will we have silver in the form of merchandise to be sold at our mints? It is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the value of silver, and that the price of silver will be so high that the supply of gold or silver in the future will exceed the requirements of the arts and needs of commerce we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to take the money which they now need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.25 per ounce, measured by gold.

Our opponents ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in silver. At the present time, when melted, losses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver bullion, and the silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength.

It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetalism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many of the nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value.

It is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners; it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. Under the silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it.

In 1878 Carlisle said: "Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." I repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage, when converted into coin at the present ratio, will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary needs. In supporting the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on June 5 of that year, said: "Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly \$5,000,000 per month for a period of 12 years, but this amount is now the retirement of the bank notes.

will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population."

We are told that the restoration of bimetalism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now when everyone is trying to secure gold. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress, and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. The president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetalism the system can be inaugurated within a few months. In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetalism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetalism throughout the world, but believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetalism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. Mr. Bryan's closing denunciation was a brilliant appeal to the people of New York.

ITALY HAS TAKEN ACTION.

State Department Inquired of Regarding Louisiana Triple Lynching.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In answer to the inquiry from the state department and the request from the Italian ambassador for information respecting the lynching of three Italians who were in jail at Hahneville, La., awaiting trial on charges of murder, the governor of Louisiana has telegraphed that he knows nothing officially of the affair, but will take steps to procure a report upon it. Although our government has disclaimed responsibility for such occurrences, the fact that the president in affairs of like nature has felt obliged to seek from congress authority for the payment of suitable indemnities may fairly be regarded as an admission of the moral responsibility upon the government of the United States under its treaties with foreign countries to protect citizens of such countries from illegal acts of mobs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Several Thousand Under the Rules in New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The work incidental to the incorporation of several thousand federal offices in and around New York and Brooklyn into the civil service in accordance with the president's recent order is practically completed. President Proctor of the civil service commission has been in New York for several weeks supervising the work, but will return here in a few days. A large number of inquiries as to the various employees and their commissions has been pouring into the commission steadily since the order was issued.

West Virginia Gold Democrats.

WHEELING, Aug. 13.—Gold Democrats held here and decided to hold a state convention in this city Aug. 29 to select electors and delegates to Indianapolis.

Named Watts for Governor.

WHEELING, Aug. 13.—The Democratic state convention nominated Watts for governor and refused to fuse with the Populists.

The Weather.

Fair and cooler; light to fresh northerly winds shifting to easterly.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 1; St. Louis, 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—1—3 11 1. Batteries—Sugden and Killen; McFarland and Breitenstein. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 1,000.
At Louisville—Louisville, 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—0—3 9 1; Cleveland, 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—1—4 10 1. Batteries—Dexter and Hill; Zimmer and Cuddy. Umpire—Lally. Attendance, 2,500.
Second game—Louisville, 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0—4 10 2; Cleveland, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2—3 8 1. Batteries—Dexter and Herman; Zimmer and Wallace. Umpire—Lally.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2; Baltimore, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2. Batteries—Grim and Payne; Clark and Hoffer. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 1,300.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1—5—9 12 1; Washington, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0—10 2. Batteries—Clements and Taylor; McGuire and Mercer. Umpire—Kurst. Attendance, 2,900.
At Boston—Boston, 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4—6 13 6; New York, 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0—2—8 12 2. Batteries—Wilson and Clarke; Bergen, Sullivan and Nichols. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 4,100.
Second game—Boston, 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0—6 7 1; New York, 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—1—4 8 2. Batteries—Ganzel and Stivetz; Wilson and Sullivan. Umpire—Sheridan.
At Chicago—Chicago, 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3 5 1; Cincinnati, 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3 4 3. Batteries—Kittredge and Griffith; Peitz and Fournan. Umpire—McFarland. Attendance, 7,000.

Standing of the Clubs.
W L P
Baltimore, 55 28 462
Cincinnati, 55 30 484
Cleveland, 58 34 536
Chicago, 57 40 588
Pittsburgh, 52 41 559
St. Louis, 50 42 543
Brooklyn, 42 50 457
Philadelphia, 41 50 451
New York, 40 54 439
Washington, 35 55 389
St. Louis, 29 64 312
Louisville, 28 67 252

Games Scheduled Today.
Louisville at Cleveland; Baltimore at Brooklyn; Washington at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Pittsburgh; New York at Boston and Cincinnati at Chicago.

Yesterday's Interstate Games.
At Saginaw—Saginaw, 10 runs, 8 hits, 2 errors; New Castle, 3 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Miller and Nordwang; Whitehill and Ganzel.
At Jackson—Jackson, 2 runs, 2 hits, 2 errors; Washington, 1 run, 4 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Flaherty and Davis; Dismore and Mitchell.
At Toledo—Toledo, 0 runs, 8 hits, 3 errors; Youngstown, 1 run, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Kolb and Arthur; Jordan and Zimram.
Jackson—Weedling no game; rain.

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.
Youngstown at Toledo; Wheeling at Ft. Wayne; New Castle at Saginaw and Washington at Jackson.

Interstate League Standing.
W L P
Youngstown, 15 5 750
Toledo, 13 7 1,650
New Castle, 12 8 1,650
Ft. Wayne, 10 10 500
Jackson, 1 15 250

LOCAL BREVITIES.

E. H. Sebring moved his family from Spring Grove yesterday.

A private dance will be given at Columbian park this evening by Wells-ville parties.

Mercer met another defeat yesterday, the Phillies securing 13 hits off his delivery, and defeating Washington 9 to 0.

A number of rigs broke down on the road coming home from the Township Line picnic, but no serious accidents resulted.

Rev. Lee Vincent, of northwestern Kansas, is visiting friends in this vicinity, having made the greater part of the journey on his wheel.

No news came over the wires from Lisbon today because the town is locked up, and all the people have gone to the merchants' picnic at Lake Brady.

The case of Alfred Burroughs against Mrs. Campbell for \$5.60 was heard by Squire Manley this morning, and a judgment given the plaintiff for \$3.60.

The storm of last night caused a break in the telephone line between here and Rochester, and Manager Gilchrist left this morning to repair the damage.

The steamer Jewell brought a boat load of excursionists from Steubenville as far as this city today. It was given under the auspices of the Hamlin church.

Mrs. Etta Smith is moving her household effects to Evesville today. This is the third moving that has been sent to that place this week. Mrs. Mary Bricker is moving to Holly.

Workmen have commenced setting the curb on Avondale street, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Many of the great holes in the thoroughfare have already been filled.

Excavations are being made at Grant street school to make proper connections with the street sewer. The other improvements ordered by the board of education will be commenced soon.

The river came up a foot during the night, making a good packet stage. The Lorena passed up for Pittsburgh shortly after noon, and the Bedford is due at 4 o'clock. The Ben Hur will pass down this evening.

Edward Guisne, the Wellsville man who was arrested for flourishing his revolver, was given his freedom last night. He was fined \$9.00, and part of the amount was paid by a friend. The balance will be paid later.

While driving from the Township Line picnic yesterday afternoon, Councilman Challis and party saw a large land turtle in the road. The turtle was captured, and safely stowed away in the buggy and brought home.

A well known business man of the city received a letter from a friend in Denver today, and among other things, in commenting upon the political question, he said: "We don't allow our children to learn the golden rule any more."

A little girl, leading a small dog of the mongrel species, accosted Officer Earl on the street last evening, and said that her mother wished to have the animal shot. The officer complied with the request, and his dogship was dispatched at once.

Doctor Lee has arrived in this country from Europe, and is now with Mrs. Lee visiting friends in Pittsburgh. They will be home before the end of the week, and the gentleman will occupy his pulpit at the First Presbyterian church next Sunday.

An effort will be made to organize a gun club here as soon as suitable grounds can be secured. This sport has been lying dormant for some time, owing to the lack of interest taken. A match is being talked of now, and will probably take place next month.

Little Greta, the pacer, owned by James Waggle of this city, won a one mile event at the Beaver races yesterday afternoon. The horse came in first in three successive heats. The best time was 2:27. Little Greta has been entered in a number of other races.

Mr. Eckler, of Vanport, who had a skiff and a flatboat stolen a short time ago, succeeded in recovering his missing property. Both crafts were found near this place, but the thieves parties were not apprehended. A line of rope 500 feet in length was attached to the flatboat when it was taken, but it was not recovered.

Dr. W. H. Locke, of Cadiz, arrived here this morning and will visit a few days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, of the East End. As the genial doctor stepped off the train he met his old friend, Governor Bushnell, who was going home. They chatted pleasantly until the train was about to pull out.

It has been some time since a case of dog poisoning has been reported, but the fiend who does this work has not entirely ceased the pernicious practice. Edward Geisz, of Calcutta road, noticed that a pet pug dog was acting strangely, and looking closely was soon convinced that it had been poisoned. Prompt measures were taken and the dog saved.

Percy Albright has won the heart of the base ball fans in Sistersville, and is the most popular man on the team. He is hitting better than ever, and in five games he has had five two baggers, two three baggers and eight singles. He is playing second base, and it could not be improved upon. Percy is looked upon as one of the best players ever seen in this town.

THE .. CROSSER- OGILVIE CO

We Have Them.

Our first invoice of Fall Dress Goods are here.

Black Figured Mohairs and Silk and Mohairs, ranging in price from 50 cents a yard up to \$2.00.

The styles shown early in the season are the choice ones.

Later on, the most exclusive ones are sold out.

If you want to buy a gown for fall and have the choice of the season, now is the time to get it.

THE .. CROSSER- OGILVIE CO

DAVID BOYCE, President.
J. M. KELLY, Vice President.
N. G. MACCUM, Cashier.
H. B. BLYTHE, Assistant Cashier.

Board of Directors:
David Boyce W. L. Thompson
J. M. Kelly Wm. H. Vordrey
Robert Hall B. C. Simms
John C. Thompson.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

Capital.....\$100,000
Surplus and Earnings. 40,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Invite Business and Personal Account

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

198 WASHINGTON STREET

Money to Loan

On First Mortgage.
Easy Terms.

The Potters' Building & Savings Co.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Correct Shapes

Best Materials

Reasonable Prices



Merchants cheerfully

refund the money

after 4 weeks' trial if

not satisfactory.

Look for above Trade Mark on End Label of each Box.

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ALL THE PEOPLE

SAVE MONEY

When they Purchase Groceries of

HUNTSMAN

You will find all the necessities of life, first class goods, at reasonable prices. It will pay you to deal with Huntsman. All reasonable fruits and vegetables. Ask for Marvin's celebrated ..

Quaker Bread.

Market and Fourth Sts.

HUNTSMAN.

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KEEP COOL



And don't get excited. Take your time. If you are about to buy a new suit, don't do so until you have had time to examine the largest and handsomest and cheapest lot of summer suits in the city. REMEMBER, we do not advertise anything we do not have, or promise anything we cannot fulfill. KEEP IN MIND we have a grand line of nice cool coats and vests, at extremely low prices. But our mission today is to say to you we have too many suits and not enough cash. We want to make a trade. We will give you the best of the bargain. Are you willing? Will you trade? If so, come right along now, for we must reduce our stock. DON'T FORGET we are sole agents for the celebrated IMPERIAL HAT, which we believe to be the best hat for the money in the world. We would like to show you our stock. Come and see us. We will make it pay you.

GEO. C. MURPHY,
Bargain One Price
Clothing, Hatter, Furnisher.

LOVERS

of good Soda Water,
Take Notice!

ALVIN H. BULGER,

THE DRUGGIST,
has just begun the
manufacture of his
Famous

SODA WATER,

Cold and Delicious,
Clean and Pure.

Stop in and quench your
thirst with a glass of it,
and see if it is not superior
to any you have tried.

AT BULGER'S



These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out water.

For sale by J. H. WARNER & CO., East
Liverpool, Ohio.

**Who
Fills
Your
Prescriptions?**

That question you
should think about.
They are safe in our
hands.

Why? Because this
is the only store on
Sixth street that em-
ploys a registered and
graduated drug clerk,
as required by law.

**You Run No Risk at
Will Reed's.**

HAPPY HARVEST HOME.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

won't know how little they have missed when I got through. I came a long way to be here, and when I look into the faces of the throng gathered here I can say I would have traveled much farther to meet with you. It is very fitting that after the rain and sunshine of harvest are gone, you should come together and talk of the events of the past and prospects for the future. General Gibson, one of the greatest orators the state ever produced, said he always took a text, not because he expected to stick to it, but because it was the fashion. I always like to talk about Ohio when I meet with the tillers of the soil. We could have no prosperity without them. We have a magnificent state. I am glad I came for it gave me an opportunity to travel through a portion of the state which I have never visited before. You have a beautiful country, the air of which is equal to any in the world and the scenery is handsomer than any in Switzerland.

"There are more farms in Ohio than in any other state in the union—256,264—and I wouldn't have one less, except where they are needed for manufacturing towns. Allowing that there is at least one farmer on every farm, we have more farmers than any other state, and that is one reason why we have become one of the foremost states in the nation. We are only little over 100 years old, yet more than 1,000,000 citizens live west of our borders. We have just been celebrating a centennial at Cleveland. It is a city every man and woman can be proud of. It has been built from four souls. Of the 50 people who settled the city under the leadership of Moses Cleveland, all but four returned to Con-



CHARLES A. GALBREATH.

necticut in the fall. Eight years before that 48 people from Connecticut settled at Marietta, and the county of Washington at that time included your own county. The names I hear today remind me of the great Scotch patriots who settled this section. What may we expect for the next 100 years? Is it possible we will advance as much as we have in the past? Some think we will not. I know no reason why we may not expect it. It is safe to say that Ohio is the most evenly balanced state in the nation. It is the great bridge over which the east must pass in order to reach the west. I feel about Ohio like the boy at the revival. The minister asked all who wanted to go to heaven to stand up; and the entire audience with the exception of one boy stood up. He then asked all who wanted to go to a warmer climate to stand up, and nobody arose. He asked the boy if he didn't want to go anywhere, and he replied: 'No sir, Ohio is good enough for me.' That is my case, Ohio is good enough for me and should be for all. We can make it better and greater. I feel as the old deacon did who was on his last bed of sickness. His pastor called to give him consolation and to prepare him for the better world. When he asked the deacon if he was reconciled and prepared to go, he said: 'No, No, I am better acquainted here.' While we must prepare for the world beyond I think we will be pleased to stay here awhile." The governor then stated how he had been a farmer once, and how he determined to aid them by manufacturing reapers and mowing machines. He then paid a glowing tribute to the women, saying they represented the reserve force of the country. He told how from '61 to '65 they let their husbands, sons and sweethearts go to the war without a murmur in order that the country's flag might not be dishonored. He said he was of the opinion that the women were first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of their countrymen.

"I consider it an honor to stand on this platform where so many distinguished persons have stood during the past 25 years in which this picnic has been held." Chairman Smith informed him it was only the sixteenth anniversary, and the governor replied: "Sixteenth, but just so it is not 16 to 1. There is only one thing in which I would be willing to concede that ratio, and that is our love for the ladies."

The governor then advised the people to study the issues of the campaign, and to see that as they thought they would benefit the people, and in concluding said: "I thank you for your kind attention and will always remember this as one of the pleasant periods of my life, and hope to meet with you again in the near future."

This ended the program, and the remainder of the day was observed as a



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

a festive occasion of unusual importance. All the officers and members of the club were happy, and they made the hours delightful for Governor Bushnell, but not one was happier than D. J. Smith, the prophet. He was in his element, and knew no greater pleasure than to see that the distinguished guests of the club and the East Liverpool people had a good time. He was pleased with everything, even to the speech of his old political foe, Mr. Potts.

THE OLD VETERANS.

They Had a Rare Good Time at the Picnic.

There was fun galore among a crowd of members of the G. A. R. yesterday, as seated in a conveyance drawn by four high stepping steeds, under the skillful handling of James Walters, they speeded away for the Township Line picnic, where the ex-prisoners of war had been accorded a place of honor, and where the great crowd was to listen to descriptions of life in southern prisons, when the boys in blue were indeed on short rations and where they endured suffering which defies description. There were 14 occupants of the conveyance yesterday, seven on each side, and as some of the number were heavyweights, it required close packing. Following are the names and regiments: W. T. McCain, Company I, Twenty-second, and Company K, Eighty-second, Indiana infantry; J. C. Allison, Company D, First West Virginia light artillery, and Carlin's battery; F. S. Albright, Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio; J. H. Davidson, Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio; Harry Palmer, Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves; Thomas Todd, Company K, Third Ohio; W. C. Larcombe, Company C, Second West Virginia cavalry; George C. Morton, Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry; F. Grim, Company A, Seventy-seventh Ohio; T. O. Timmons, Company C, First cavalry, California volunteers; M. Anderson, Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio; J. E. Bowers, adjutant, Third West Virginia cavalry; S. F. Rose, Company L, First West Virginia cavalry. The fourteenth member was a civilian, Mr. George Anderson; but he was accorded the place of honor, as he had sent four stalwart sons into the ranks of the boys in blue. It was a jolly party, full to the brim of racy stories of camp and army life. T. O. Timmons was christened "Pfeiffer," while J. E. Bowers was known as "Socksless Jerry Simpson." They enacted their respective parts with rare skill and abandon, and created oceans of mirth and jollity. The occasion will long be remembered with pleasure by those taking part.

BUSINESS SENSE.

Mr. Evans Talked It at the McKinley Club Rooms.

So great was the demand for a speech from Hon. Taliesin Evans last night that he was prevailed upon to talk at the McKinley club rooms after the reception. He had a splendid audience, and in that easy, graceful manner for which he is noted the gentleman pointed out the dangers of free trade and free silver. He made no attempt at high sounding oratory, but in the most simple words explained the position of the Republican party and the tariff league. Mr. Evans left this afternoon for Wheeling, and will return to New York early next week.

IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

A California Hollow Woman Wanted Her Troubles Known.

Mrs. Malone, of California hollow, called at city hall this morning and poured into Mayor Gilbert's ear a harrowing story of awful indignities. The cause of her troubles, she says, is her neighbors. Two are mentioned, Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Headley, and their children, Mrs. Malone claims, annoy her by throwing stones at her house. In beseeching tones she asked the mayor to place a policeman on guard at her premises to stop further imposition, and asked that her case be published in the newspapers.

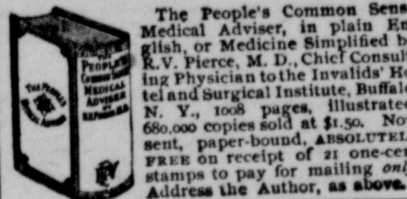
Thanked the Boys.

Governor Bushnell felt honored by the presence of Company E in the parade last evening, and warmly thanked the boys for their manifestations of esteem.

Judging from the number of people who have flocked to the store and the number of packages carried away, Frank, Shumaker & Co.'s clearance sale is a great success.



That hideous and deathly demon of sickness—constipation, is an easy enough thing to cure if you take the right medicine. Constipation is one of the commonest things in the world. It is really one of the most serious things. Fully nine-tenths of all the ordinary sickness of mankind is due to this one cause. If you place an obstruction in the gutter, it will stop the flow of water, and gradually a mass of poisonous, putrefying matter will accumulate. That is exactly what happens in the digestive organs when constipation begins. Poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood. It goes all over the body and causes all sorts of symptoms. A few of these are: dizziness, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, headache, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating, biliousness and eruptions of the skin. These things are unpleasant, but they are not serious. The serious things come afterward. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for the cure of constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, mild and efficient in their action. One is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. There is nothing else in the world like them. There is nothing that takes the place of them. There is nothing "just as good," although lying and unscrupulous druggists may sometimes tell you so for their own profit. Do you want to lose your health so that the druggist can get rich?



OVER THE HILL.

An Ice Wagon Fell and Lodged in a Tree.

An ice wagon was being driven on the road above California hollow last evening when the driver went too near the edge, and the outfit went over the bluff. The wagon rolled 25 feet and lodged in a tree, but the horses went to the bottom, a distance of fully 50 feet. Strange to say the horses only received a few scratches and bruises, and the driver jumped in time to save himself. Another man was on the wagon when the accident occurred, and he had a hard fall.

THE LAMP EXPLODED

But Joseph Bradley Escaped With Slight Burns.

A lamp exploded in the hands of Joseph Bradley, of Ogden street, yesterday, and he had a narrow escape from being severely burned. Bradley was pouring oil on some kindling wood that was slow to ignite, and the fluid coming in contact with a spark the lamp immediately exploded, and would probably have set fire to the house had it not been promptly thrown through the door. Bradley was fortunate to escape with a few slight burns.

INDIGNANT.

Grocers Were After the Law on Huckstering.

Eight grocers called on Mayor Gilbert this afternoon, and wanted to know all about the law governing hucksters. They realized that much business which should be theirs was taken by the hucksters, and they hoped there was some means by which they could get the trade. Mayor Gilbert pointed out to them that a resident of the city or a man selling the product of his own farm could sell on the streets without a license.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

After Her Husband.

Mrs. Freeman French made complaint to the Humane society this morning that her husband would not support her. Suit was instituted before Squire Morley, and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

You Can Depend on It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum bilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel complaints. Twenty-five and 50 cents. For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

We have been asked hundreds of times why we cut prices on shoes so low during our clearance sale. In reply would just say that we never do anything half way, and the people are never disappointed in our advertisements.

FRANK, SHUMAKER & CO.

NOTICE BRIDGEWATER GAS CONSUMERS.

Gas will be turned off the lines of the Bridgewater Gas company Friday, Aug. 14, from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m., on account of making change in connections.

J. W. HUNTER, Agent.

Went to Steubenville.

A large party of United Presbyterians went to Steubenville this afternoon by boat. They will return this evening.

THE STORM.

It Washed Away Culverts and Flooded Cellars.

The storm last night cost money. A great deal of the dirt filled on Avondale street was washed out while the newly laid water pipes on Lisbon road were uncovered. Carpenter's run became a raging torrent, and carried away a great many of the stones where the workmen are repairing the culvert. Lightning struck in the back yard of Henry Prangely, Avondale street, and his brother was badly shocked. A tree in the yard of James Duffy was also struck and the daughter of Robert Hill was so stunned that she remained unconscious for two minutes.

The slip house at the new end of the Knowles plant was flooded, and the railroad near the flint mill was covered with gravel. Two box culverts on Jefferson and tons of earth were washed away, and the cellar of Mailcarrier Bevington's house was flooded. Cellars on East Market street were filled with water, and threats of suits against the city are heard.

LIKE LIVERPOOL.

A Cleveland Paper Shows Where Bryan Is Like Campbell.

The Cleveland Leader, in touching on the insult offered the workmen of Alliance by Candidate Bryan the other day, says:

"James E. Campbell tried those tactics in East Liverpool during the campaign of 1891. He told the voters of that city that they ought not to permit themselves to be driven to the polls like cattle. The result of that remark was a large increase in the usual Republican majority cast in East Liverpool. The workmen of that town resented the attempt to impugn their manhood, and they did it in a most effective way, too."

THAT COMMITTEE.

Editor Potts Announces His Political Helpers.

W. S. Potts, county Democratic chairman, announces the following as his executive committee:

Chairman, W. S. Potts; secretary, W. B. Randolph; treasurer, Bert Burns; members, Bert Reckenberger, J. J. Weisand, J. Bennett, W. S. Raff, T. J. Morrow, E. P. Speidel, J. A. Bartlett, J. A. Greenmeyer, A. W. Taylor, Frank Rudibagh, John Sturgeon. East Liverpool, so far as it was possible, was ignored.

NOT NOTIFIED.

That is Why no Inquest Was Held in the Wrightman Case.

No inquest was held over the remains of Tillie Wrightman because the authorities were not notified of the woman's death, and knew nothing of it until it appeared in the papers. Much comment has resulted because measures were not taken to push the matter and bring the guilty parties to justice. It is stated that the contents of the original prescriptions could be known, and the authorities could have a good case from the start.

Mr. Peake Objects.

Councilman Peake says that the last session held by council was illegal. Only five members were present, and they passed the pay roll. He claims that six are necessary, and money cannot be expended with less number present. He holds the action of the meeting to be illegal.



IT TICKLES YOU
THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM
**LIGHTNING
HOT DROPS.**

CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Flux, Cholera, Morbus, Nausea, Chances of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.

SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.
Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Relief, No Pay.
50c size contains two and one half times as much as the bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

NOTICE.

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The Bridgewater Gas Co.,
By Merritt Green,
President.

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Adjutant Jenkins arrived from Cleveland this afternoon, and will marry two members of the Salvation Army this evening at the barracks.

Faith in the Field.

The Knoxville oil field has reached that stage of development where a pipe line is necessary, and one is being laid to Blackburn's mill on Island creek.

The Satisfaction

Expressed by
Everyone over our

**COOL
HEALTHFUL
REFRESHING
Soda**

Is something
Phenomenal.

**THESE DAYS,
When Old Sol is doing
His Utmost to
Smother and Wilt Us,
DROP IN and
TRY A GLASS.**

**COOLING,
SATISFYING,
REJUVENATING,
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Our Drugs are the Best.

CLARENCE G. ANDERSON,

Prescription Druggist,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and West Market Streets.

"The Speeder."

IT IS A BEAUTY.

and ranks with the best in the market. The price has been \$125. I am selling it at \$80, and have exclusive agency for Columbiana county. It is changeable gear, 50 to 65—56 to 78—63 to 86. Low and high gear. I am selling the handsome MORADO at \$50. It's a great bargain.

Henry Chambers & Son,
East End, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Rock Springs. . .

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MCGHIE & MOORE.

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You can find him at corner of Sixth and West Market sts. in the new Anderson block. He deals in all classes of Jewelry, and sells at reasonable prices and on most favorable terms. It will pay you to call on him.

REPAIRING A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Rubber Stamps.

Exclusive agency for the Celebrated AIR CUSHION RUBBER STAMPS.

News Review.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain. House of four rooms; cellar under whole; two level lots, 40x100, fence all around. 110 Huston St., City. Reason for selling, cash.

DR. W. J. TAYLOR,
Physician and Surgeon.

Corner Sixth and East Market streets, over Atlantic Tea Store. Hours, 8 to 10 a. m.; 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.

PRETTY NEWS REVIEW PRINTING

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They are goods which are as well suited to your purpose as though we had plenty more, so it will pay you to take advantage of the reduced prices we are making.

Odd pieces and Remnants of Mat-
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real value.



If you want to cover a floor you can do so cheaper and better with Matting than anything else. When you can buy enough for a small room for \$1.50, you shouldn't leave your floor bare.

You can also use to good advantage the small remnants of 2 to 7 yards which are almost given away. Just the stuff for Porch Rugs this rainy weather.

Odd Chairs of Broken Sets.

If you can use one, two, or three chairs, now is the chance to get them. We have a great many 50c, 75c and \$1.00 chairs, broken sets, which you can buy at 30c, 55c and 80c each.



LOUNGES.—We have just received another lot of those cheap Lounges at \$5.25 each.

KEEP COOL



Aid don't get excited. Take your time. If you are about to buy a new suit, don't do so until you have had time to examine the largest and hand-somest and cheapest lot of summer suits in the city. REMEMBER, we do not advertise anything we do not have, or promise anything we cannot fulfill. KEEP IN MIND we have a grand line of nice cool coats and vests, at extremely low prices. But our mission today is to say to you we have too many suits and not enough cash. We want to make a trade. We will give you the best of the bargain. Are you willing? Will you trade? If so, come right along now, for we must reduce our stock. DON'T FORGET we are sole agents for the celebrated IMPERIAL HAT, which we believe to be the best hat for the money in the world. We would like to show you our stock. Come and see us. We will make it pay you.

GEO. C. MURPHY,

Bargain One Price
Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

LOVERS

of good Soda Water,
Take Notice!

ALVIN H. BULGER,

THE DRUGGIST,
has just begun the
manufacture of his
Famous

SODA WATER,

Cold and Delicious,
Clean and Pure.

Stop in and quench your
thirst with a glass of it,
and see if it is not superior
to any you have tried.

AT **BULGER'S**



These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, plant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out water.
For sale by J. R. WARNER & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Who
Fills
Your
Prescriptions?

That question you
should think about.
They are safe in our
hands.

Why? Because this
is the only store on
Sixth street that em-
ploys a registered and
graduated drug clerk,
as required by law.

You Run No Risk at
Will Reed's.

HAPPY HARVEST HOME.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

won't know how little they have missed when I get through. I came a long way to be here, and when I look into the faces of the throng gathered here I can say I would have traveled much farther to meet with you. It is very fitting that after the rain and sunshine of harvest are gone, you should come together and talk of the events of the past and prospects for the future. General Gibson, one of the greatest orators the state ever produced, said he always took a text, not because he expected to stick to it, but because it was the fashion. I always like to talk about Ohio when I meet with the tillers of the soil. We could have no prosperity without them. We have a magnificent state. I am glad I came for it gave me an opportunity to travel through a portion of the state which I have never visited before. You have a beautiful country, the air of which is equal to any in the world and the scenery is handsomer than any in Switzerland.

"There are more farms in Ohio than in any other state in the union—256,364—and I wouldn't have one less, except where they are needed for manufacturing towns. Allowing that there is at least one farmer on every farm, we have more farmers than any other state, and that is one reason why we have become one of the foremost states in the nation. We are only little over 100 years old, yet more than 1,000,000 citizens live west of our borders. We have just been celebrating a centennial at Cleveland. It is a city every man and woman can be proud of. It has been built from four souls. Of the 50 people who settled the city under the leadership of Moses Cleveland, all but four returned to Con-



CHARLES A. GALBREATH.

necticut in the fall. Eight years before that 48 people from Connecticut settled at Marietta, and the county of Washington at that time included your own county. The names I hear today remind me of the great Scotch patriots who settled this section. What may we expect for the next 100 years? Is it possible we will advance as much as we have in the past? Some think we will not. I know no reason why we may not expect it. It is safe to say that Ohio is the most evenly balanced state in the nation. It is the great bridge over which the east must pass in order to reach the west. I feel about Ohio like the boy at the revival. The minister asked all who wanted to go to heaven to stand up; and the entire audience with the exception of one boy stood up. He then asked all who wanted to go to a warmer climate to stand up, and nobody arose. He asked the boy if he didn't want to go anywhere, and he replied: 'No sir, Ohio is good enough for me.' That is my case, Ohio is good enough for me and should be for all. We can make it better and greater. I feel as the old deacon did who was on his last bed of sickness. His pastor called to give him consolation and to prepare him for the better world. When he asked the deacon if he was reconciled and prepared to go, he said: 'No, No, I am better acquainted here.' While we must prepare for the world beyond I think we will be pleased to stay here awhile. The governor then stated how he had been a farmer once, and how he determined to aid them by manufacturing reapers and mowing machines. He then paid a glowing tribute to the women, saying they represented the reserve force of the country. He told how from '61 to '65 they let their husbands, sons and sweethearts go to the war without a murmur in order that the country's flag might not be dishonored. He said he was of the opinion that the women were first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of their countrymen.

"I consider it an honor to stand on this platform where so many distinguished persons have stood during the past 28 years in which this picnic has been held." Chairman Smith informed him it was only the sixteenth anniversary, and the governor replied: "Sixteenth, but just so it is not 16 to 1. There is only one thing in which I would be willing to concede that ratio, and that is our love for the ladies."

The governor then advised the people to study the issues of the campaign, and to see them as they thought they would benefit the people, and in concluding said: "I thank you for your kind attention and will always remember this as one of the pleasant periods of my life, and hope to meet with you again in the near future."

This ended the program, and the remainder of the day was observed as a

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

a festive occasion of unusual importance. All the officers and members of the club were happy, and they made the hours delightful for Governor Bushnell, but not one was happier than D. J. Smith, the prophet. He was in his element, and knew no greater pleasure than to see that the distinguished guests of the club and the East Liverpool people had a good time. He was pleased with everything, even to the speech of his old political foe, Mr. Potts.

THE OLD VETERANS.

They Had a Rare Good Time at the Picnic.

There was fun galore among a crowd of members of the G. A. R. yesterday as, seated in a conveyance drawn by four high stepping steeds, under the skillful handling of James Walters, they speeded away for the Township Line picnic, where the ex-prisoners of war had been accorded a place of honor, and where the great crowd was to listen to descriptions of life in southern prisons, when the boys in blue were indeed on short rations and where they endured suffering which defies description. There were 14 occupants of the conveyance yesterday, seven on each side, and as some of the number were heavyweights, it required close packing. Following are the names and regiments: W. T. McCain, Company I, Twenty-second, and Company K, Eighty-second, Indiana infantry; J. C. Allison, Company D, First West Virginia light artillery, and Carlin's battery; F. S. Albright, Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio; J. H. Davidson, Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio; Harry Palmer, Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves; Thomas Todd, Company K, Third Ohio; W. C. Larcombe, Company C, Second West Virginia cavalry; George C. Morton, Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry; F. Grim, Company A, Seventy-seventh Ohio; T. O. Timmons, Company C, First cavalry, California volunteers; M. Anderson, Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio; J. E. Bowers, adjutant, Third West Virginia cavalry; S. F. Rose, Company L, First West Virginia cavalry. The fourteenth member was a civilian, Mr. George Anderson; but he was accorded the place of honor, as he had sent four stalwart sons into the ranks of the boys in blue. It was a jolly party, full to the brim of racy stories of camp and army life. T. O. Timmons was christened "Pfeiffer," while J. E. Bowers was known as "Socksless Jerry Simpson." They enacted their respective parts with rare skill and abandon, and created oceans of mirth and jollity. The occasion will long be remembered with pleasure by those taking part.

BUSINESS SENSE.

Mr. Evans Talked it at the McKinley Club Rooms.

So great was the demand for a speech from Hon. Taliesin Evans last night that he was prevailed upon to talk at the McKinley club rooms after the reception. He had a splendid audience, and in that easy, graceful manner for which he is noted the gentleman pointed out the dangers of free trade and free silver. He made no attempt at high sounding oratory, but in the most simple words explained the position of the Republican party and the tariff league. Mr. Evans left this afternoon for Wheeling, and will return to New York early next week.

IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

A California Hollow Woman Wanted Her Troubles Known.

Mrs. Malone, of California hollow, called at city hall this morning and poured into Mayor Gilbert's ear a harrowing story of awful indignities. The cause of her troubles, she says, is her neighbors. Two are mentioned, Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Headley, and their children, Mrs. Malone claims, annoy her by throwing stones at her house. In beseeching tones she asked the mayor to place a policeman on guard at her premises to stop further imposition, and asked that her case be published in the newspapers.

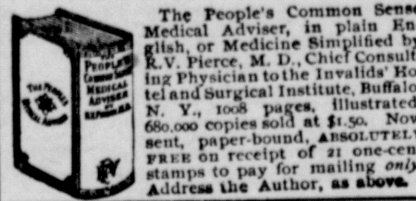
Thanked the Boys.

Governor Bushnell felt honored by the presence of Company E in the parade last evening, and warmly thanked the boys for their manifestations of esteem.

Judging from the number of people who have flocked to the store and the number of packages carried away, Frank, Shumaker & Co.'s clearance sale is a great success.



That hideous and deathly demon of sickness—constipation, is an easy enough thing to cure if you take the right medicine. Constipation is one of the commonest things in the world. It is really one of the most serious things. Fully nine-tenths of all the ordinary sickness of mankind is due to this one cause. If you place an obstruction in the gutter, it will stop the flow of water, and gradually a mass of poisonous, putrefying matter will accumulate. That is exactly what happens in the digestive organs when constipation begins. Poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood. It goes all over the body and causes all sorts of symptoms. A few of these are dizziness, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating, biliousness and eruptions of the skin. These things are unpleasant, but they are not serious. The serious things come afterward. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for the cure of constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, mild and distress after eating. One is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. There is nothing else in the world like them. There is nothing that takes their place. There is nothing "just as good," although lying and unscrupulous druggists may sometimes tell you so for their own profit. Do you want to lose your health so that the druggist can get rich?



The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified by Dr. J. C. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 1008 pages, illustrated, sent, paper-bound, absolutely FREE on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

OVER THE HILL.

An Ice Wagon Fell and Lodged in a Tree.

An ice wagon was being driven on the road above California hollow last evening when the driver went too near the edge, and the outfit went over the bluff. The wagon rolled 25 feet and lodged in a tree, but the horses went to the bottom, a distance of fully 50 feet. Strange to say the horses only received a few scratches and bruises, and the driver jumped in time to save himself. Another man was on the wagon when the accident occurred, and he had a hard fall.

THE LAMP EXPLODED

But Joseph Bradley Escaped With Slight Burns.

A lamp exploded in the hands of Joseph Bradley, of Ogden street, yesterday, and he had a narrow escape from being severely burned. Bradley was pouring oil on some kindling wood that was slow to ignite, and the fluid coming in contact with a spark the lamp immediately exploded, and would probably have set fire to the house had it not been promptly thrown through the door. Bradley was fortunate to escape with a few slight burns.

INDIGNANT.

Grocers Were After the Law on Huckstering.

Eight grocers called on Mayor Gilbert this afternoon, and wanted to know all about the law governing hucksters. They realized that much business which should be theirs was taken by the hucksters, and they hoped there was some means by which they could get the trade. Mayor Gilbert pointed out to them that a resident of the city or a man selling the product of his own farm could sell on the streets without a license.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

After Her Husband.

Mrs. Freeman French made complaint to the Humane society this morning that her husband would not support her. Suit was instituted before Squire Morley, and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

You Can Depend on It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel complaints. Twenty-five and 50 cents.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug stores.

We have been asked hundreds of times why we cut prices on shoes so low during our clearance sale. In reply would just say that we never do anything half way, and the people are never disappointed in our advertisements.

FRANK, SHUMAKER & CO.

NOTICE BRIDGEWATER GAS CONSUMERS.

Gas will be turned off the lines of the Bridgewater Gas company Friday, Aug. 14, from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m., on account of making change in connections.

J. W. HUNTER, Agent.

Went to Steubenville.

A large party of United Presbyterians went to Steubenville this afternoon by boat. They will return this evening.

THE STORM.

It Washed Away Culverts and Flooded Cellars.

The storm last night cost money. A great deal of the dirt filled on Avondale street was washed out while the newly laid water pipes on Lisbon road were uncovered. Carpenter's run became a raging torrent, and carried away a great many of the stones where the workmen are repairing the culvert. Lightning struck in the back yard of Henry Prangely, Avondale street, and his brother was badly shocked. A tree in the yard of James Duffy was also struck and the daughter of Robert Hill was so stunned that she remained unconscious for two minutes.

The slip house at the new end of the Knowles plant was flooded, and the railroad near the flint mill was covered with gravel. Two box culverts on Jefferson and tons of earth were washed away, and the cellar of Mailcarrier Bevington's house was flooded. Cellars on East Market street were filled with water, and threats of suits against the city are heard.

LIKE LIVERPOOL.

A Cleveland Paper Shows Where Bryan Is Like Campbell.

The Cleveland Leader, in touching on the insult offered the workmen of Alliance by Candidate Bryan the other day, says:

"James E. Campbell tried those tactics in East Liverpool during the campaign of 1891. He told the potters of that city that they ought not to permit themselves to be driven to the polls like cattle. The result of that remark was a large increase in the usual Republican majority cast in East Liverpool. The workmen of that town resented the attempt to impugn their manhood, and they did it in a most effective way, too."

THAT COMMITTEE.

Editor Potts Announces His Political Helpers.

W. S. Potts, county Democratic chairman, announces the following as his executive committee:

Chairman, W. S. Potts; secretary, W. B. Randolph; treasurer, Bert Burns; members, Bert Reckenberger, J. J. Weisand, J. Bennett, W. S. Raff, T. J. Morrow, E. P. Speidel, J. A. Bartlett, J. A. Greenmeyer, A. W. Taylor, Frank Rudibagh, John Sturgeon. East Liverpool, so far as it was possible, was ignored.

NOT NOTIFIED.

That is Why No Inquest Was Held in the Wrightman Case.

No inquest was held over the remains of Tillie Wrightman because the authorities were not notified of the woman's death, and knew nothing of it until it appeared in the papers. Much comment has resulted because measures were not taken to push the matter and bring the guilty parties to justice. It is stated that the contents of the original prescriptions could be known, and the authorities could have a good case from the start.

Mr. Peake Objects.

Councilman Peake says that the last session held by council was illegal. Only five members were present, and they passed the pay roll. He claims that six are necessary, and money cannot be expended with less number present. He holds the action of the meeting to be illegal.



IT TICKLES YOU THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.

CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.
SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.
Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Relief, No Pay.
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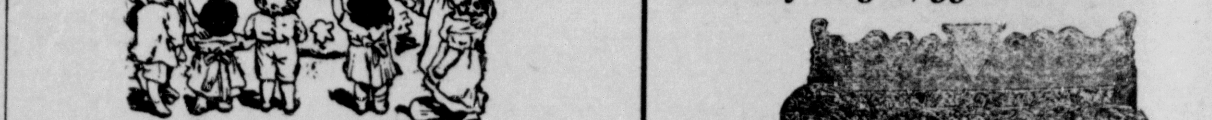
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